# The New-York Times.

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## IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

### The Bombardment of Fort McAllister.

### WHY IT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.

### Our Iron-Clads Uninjured.

### The Movement upon Charleston Not Yet Begun.

### GEN. HUNTER'S PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

### RUMORED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 12.

The steamship *Ericsson* arrived this morning from Port Royal 8th inst., with the mails and dispatches for the Government in the hands of Chief Engineer Stimers, who was on board the gunboat *Passaic* during the attack on Fort McAllister.

The "Monitors" are all back at Port Royal in good condition.

A ten-inch mortar shell struck the deck of the *Passaic*, but did not go through.

A torpedo was exploded under the *Montauk*, and although it raised her a foot out of the water, no damage was done.

The bombardment lasted 20 hours, but the boats could not get near enough to the fort to dismantle it. The distance was 1,400 yards.

The British steamer *Queen of the Wave* is ashore near Charleston. Her crew escaped. Admiral Dupont was endeavoring to save her.

The iron-clad *Catskill* arrived on Tuesday, the 3d inst., and is ready for service.

The gunboat *Quaker City* left Port Royal on the 8th for Philadelphia. The *Ericsson* passed her off Wilmington, she then being in chase of an English propeller, and had boarded her as the *Ericsson* passed. She was supposed to be a prize.

The movement on Charleston has not yet commenced.

The Charleston papers say that both the *Indianola* and *Queen of the West* are in good condition.

A rebel Lieutenant, captured near Charleston, says that secret negotiations for peace have been progressing for three weeks at Richmond, but the papers are not allowed to allude to the fact or to give particulars.

Ossabaw Sound, Thursday, March 5, 1863.

The Monitors *Passaic*, *Patapsco* and *Nahant*, with three mortar schooners, commenced a combined attack on Fort McAllister at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The cannonading continued all day with slight intermission, and the mortar schooners kept up a fire on the fort all night.

On Wednesday morning the fight was not renewed. Commander Drayton, Senior Officer, finding that the rebels had repaired the fort during the night, ordered a cessation of the attack.

It was found impossible, on account of obstructions in the river, to get in full range of the fort.

One rebel gun was dismounted and shattered, and portions of the parapet broken away; but being unable to get past the fort, it was impossible to take it without a coöperating force. Beauregard was there.

The Monitors were struck by scores of balls, but none of them were damaged, and all proved impregnable, except a few holes through the upper portion of the smoke stacks.

Not less than three hundred shot and shell were fired.

The attack will not be resumed, having been mostly intended for a test of strength of the vessels.

Hilton Head, S. C., Tuesday, March 3,
Via Fort Monroe, Wednesday, March 11.

Gen. Neglee, commanding the Union forces from North Carolina now in this Department, in whom both Gens. Hunter and Foster have confidence, will take an important part in this expedition.

Capt. J. W. Howell, promoted for gallantry at Fair Oaks, is, by a recent order, attached to Gen. Neglee's Staff as Chief of Ordnance.

Surgeon George Derby, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, is attached to Gen. Neglee's Staff as Medical Director.

The United States transport steamboat *Gen. Burnside*, Capt. Wilcox, arrived here on Friday from St. Augustine, Fla. She will leave here to-morrow for the same point.

Drs. Otis and Ingalls, two Surgeons of Gen. Foster's command, now here as supernumerary Surgeons, will have charge of a large steamer for a hospital-ship, fitted up with all the comforts necessary.

The famous steamer *Union*, Capt. Chambers, which has performed so many daring exploits in the waters of North Carolina, and doubtless one of the fastest steamers afloat, is now here. It is rumored that she will take a cruise after the rebel pirate *Alabama*, if the Captain can procure letters-of-marque for that purpose.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR MOVEMENT.

IMPORTANT ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., March 7, 1863.

General Orders, No 18.—The following instructions will govern commanding officers in disembarking their troops:

I. The transports of each brigade and division will, as far as possible, sail in company and be brought to anchor together.

A reliable non-commissioned officer will be detailed on each vessel to watch for and report the signals from division flag-ships.

II. These preliminary preparations will be carefully made. Commanding officers will personally see that these points are duly attended to, and that the details herein designated are promptly arranged for in ample time, so that haste or confusion at the last moment may be obviated:

1. Secure the thole-pins by lanyards underneath. Have beckets made to secure the oars when dropped loose. See that the painters are new and strong.

2. Proper means of exit from the transports must be prepared when necessary,—strong stairs, a pair on each side forward, and one on each side aft.

3. Select rowers and a coxswain for each boat. See that a steering oar is rigged, if there be no rudder.

4. Two non-commissioned officers will be placed at each gangway, to assist the men into the boats and to pass down to them their muskets, knapsacks, &c.

5. Every soldier will be provided with sixty rounds of ammunition, four days' cooked rations, a canteen filled with fresh water, and knapsack. The cartridge-box strap should be outside the belt, so as to be held up when getting out of the boat. Muskets will be loaded, but not capped, the bayonet in the scabbard; the muskets of the rowers along the thwarts—those of the sitters between their knees, upright. Knapsacks under the seats.

6. Commissioned officers will be seated in the stern of the boats.

7. Quartermaster and Commissary-Sergeants, with, not to exceed, five men, (convalescents preferable,) will be left on the transports to take charge of remaining property, keep good order and to assist in preventing accidents from vessels getting foul, &c.

III. 1. At the signal from the flag-ship of the Union Jack at the foremast, the boats will be cleared away, lowered, and the rowers and coxswains placed in them.

2. When the American Flag is hoisted underneath the Union Jack the men will get into the boats and all be prepared to cast loose.

3. A third flag (red) underneath the two already described, will be the signal for casting loose.

4. If within easy rowing distance of the shore, the boats will make for it steadily, keeping in line with the color-boat, (which will be under charge of a field officer,) and as close together as may be possible, and, upon touching, the men will leap out promptly, leaving their knapsacks, and make for the beach, where they will be rapidly formed in line of battle, facing the land.

5. If too far to row, a light steamer will be designated by the division-commander, to which, at the three-flag signal for casting loose, the boats will make and attach themselves in two lines as they arrive, each being made fast by its painter to the stern of its predecessor. At *one* whistle from the steamer, it will start for the shore. At *two* whistles, prepare to cast loose, each coxswain will make ready to loosen the painter of the following boat. At *three* whistles, all cast off, head for the beach, and form as already described.

IV. Two rowers and the coxswain will remain with each boat, and they will push them further up to the beach as they are lightened. They will also put out the knapsacks, well up on the beach, piled, and stand by their boats for further orders.

V. Upon the intelligent energy of regimental commanding officers depends mainly the good conduct of a disembarkation. As this may be undertaken in the face of some opposition, it will demand the best exertions of all to prevent confusion to form rapidly, and to be prepared to engage the enemy with the bayonet immediately after landing.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth Army Corps, and Department of the South.

## ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

### A Valuable Prize Captured by her Off Cape Fear.

### A British Iron Screw Steamer, Loaded with Cotton.

United States gunboat *Quaker City*, nine guns, Commander James M. Frailey, United States Navy, arrived at this port last night from Port Royal and Charleston Bar, on the 8th.

The *Quaker City* was last commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in December, 1861, and sailed on a cruise in the West Indies, where she remained six months, and has since been successively attached to the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic Squadrons. She received some temporary repairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard in September last, and has since been attached to the squadron off Charleston, and has been anchored for nearly 100 days off Fort Sumter, and participated in the celebrated encounter with the rebel iron-clads *Chicora* and *Palmetto State* on the 31st January last. She now returns to this port for repairs to her machinery, and to receive new boilers, which have been constructed for her at this port.

At daylight on the 9th instant, when off Cape Fear, a steamer was seen standing to the southward. Immediately stood towards her, and soon discovered her to be a "neutral" British vessel, evidently a blockade-runner. After a most exciting chase of over six hours, the *Quaker City*, owing to her superior speed and sea-going qualities, overhauled her, but so great was the determination of the British commander to escape if possible, that it was not until Commander Frailey brought his broadside guns to bear upon her, that he surrendered. She proved to be the British iron screw steamer *Douro*, of Liverpool, with a cargo of 420 bales cotton, from Wilmington, bound to Nassau. Commander Frailey ordered her to New-York for adjudication, under command of Acting Ensign Theodore F. De Luce.

This makes the fifth prize captured by the *Quaker City*, under command of Commander Frailey, viz.: two British steamers *Adela* and *Douro*; brig *Lilla*; schooner *Orion*, and Confederate sloop *Mercury*, having on board Maj. Reid Sanders, C. S. A., and the celebrated dispatches, &c., to Mason and Slidell.

The *Quaker City* brings a large number of prisoners and captured persons; also a number of invalids, &c., from the various vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron. Following is a list of her officers:

*Commander*—James Madison Frailey.
*Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer*—S. Livingston Breese.
*Acting Master*—H. S. Blanchard.
*Acting Surgeon*—J. J. Brownlee, M. D.
*Acting Paymaster*—Henry J. Bullay.
*Acting Chief Engineer*—George W. Farrar.
*Acting Ensigns*—Theodore F. De Luce, A. Delano, Jr.
*Commander's Clerk*—Wm. B. H. Frailey.
*Acting Master's Mates*—George C. Sanborn, E. W. Hale.
*Acting Assistant Engineers*—James Barnes, E. F. McGinnis, H. Wanklin, J. F. King, J. Prothero.
*Gunner*—Daniel Dinsmore.
*Yeoman*—E. Thompson Doughty.
*Paymaster's Clerk*—Alonzo Nodine.
*Surgeon's Steward*—Wm. McComb.

To Acting Paymaster Henry J. Bullay, of the *Quaker City*, we are indebted for favors.

## THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION

### The Returns Nearly Completed.

### No Governor Elected by the People—One Democratic Congressman Chosen.

Concord, N. H., Thursday, March 12.

Returns from all but 28 of the 233 cities and towns indicate the following result:

Taking last year's vote for those not heard from, and adding 8 per cent. gain for Governor, the State will stand about as follows:

Eastman, (Dem.,) 32,036.
Gilmore, (Rep.,) 28,760.
Harriman, 4,869.

Eastman lacks about 600 of a constitutional majority to elect him. His plurality over Gilmore is estimated at 3,276. Eastman's gain from last year is 4,524.

For Congress, Daniel Marcy, (Dem.,) is elected in the First District over Joel Eastman, (Rep.,) by 150 majority.

Edward H. Rollins, (Rep.,) is reëlected in the Second District, by 300 majority, over John H. George, (Dem.)

James W. Patterson, (Rep.,) is elected in the Third District by 350 majority, over Wm. Burns. (Dem.)

The Republicans will have between 60 and 70 majority in the House, and 9 of the 12 Senators, and the Council will probably stand 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

Concord, N. H., Thursday, March 12—P. M.

The returns from several towns in the Second Congressional District, received since this forenoon, bring Mr. Rollins' majority down to so small a figure, that it may require the official returns to settle the election.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### A Skirmish and Defeat of Guerrillas—The Rumor of the Capture of Yazoo City.

Cincinnati, Thursday, March 12.

A skirmish took place yesterday, twelve miles east of Paris, Kentucky. One of our forage trains was attacked by 50 guerrillas, who were beaten off by the teamsters and the guard. Reinforcements have been sent.

The rumor from Memphis that Yazoo City had been captured by the Union forces, needs confirmation.

The reports are still conflicting about the *Indianola*.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### More Nominations and Confirmations.

### Arrival of Refugees from the South.

### STARVATION IN RICHMOND.

### REBEL TROOPS MOVING TO CHARLESTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, March 12.

#### THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Executive Session, to-day, lasted upwards of six hours. There was a very warm contest over the nomination of Judge Wylie, but he was finally confirmed. Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, nominated as Major-General, was rejected. Gen. Wright was also rejected as Major-General, but a motion was made to reconsider, which will come up to-morrow. Frank Blair was also confirmed as Major-General, after an animated debate which lasted upward of an hour. The confirmation of Gen. Steel as Major-General was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned. Cols. Prime and Morris, of New-York, reported against by the Committee, will come up to-morrow for confirmation.

#### BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Senators have intimated that the brevet appointments, even for gallantry in the field, will not be acted upon until the next session of Congress.

#### NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

*To be Brigadier-Generals.*—Col. James Nagle, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. Thos. G. Stevenson, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Edw. Fessers, of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers; Col. Robert B. Potter, formerly of the Fifty-first Volunteers; Col. Pearce, of Michigan; Col. Vinton, of New-York.

Wm. M. Dunn, of Indiana, to be Judge-Advocate with the rank of Major, for the army under command of Gen. Sumner.

#### REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

Ninety refugees—mostly foreigners—men, women and children, arrived here to-day from the South, having received passes from the rebel Gen. Winder. They give a deplorable account of affairs in the Confederacy, and state that many in Richmond actually suffer for the necessaries of life.

#### REBEL TROOPS GOING TO CHARLESTON.

A refugee who arrived here to-day, from Richmond, which place he left last Saturday, says that twenty-three regiments, under command of Gen. Anderson, passed through there on Friday last, on their way to Charleston. He estimates the average number of men to each regiment at about four hundred.

#### APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The policy of the Government is understood to-night to be opposed to the appointment of military men to the Provost-Marshalships under the Conscription law. It is thought desirable to avoid even the seeming of the introduction of the army into the execution of the law.

#### DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Chas. F. Estee was to-day appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue—an eminently fit man for a most important situation.

E. A. Rollins, ex-Speaker of the New-Hampshire Legislature, has been appointed Cashier of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

#### GEN. BARRY BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. Barry was examined to-day before the War Committee. His testimony was in reference to the Peninsular campaign.

#### THE MANAGEMENT OF PRIZE CASES.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the management of prize cases, discloses the fact that the Government officials in New-York absorb fifteen per cent. of the value of the prizes condemned by them; in Philadelphia fourteen per cent., and in Boston five per cent.

#### GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Daniel R. Goodloe, one of the late Emancipation Commissioners of this District, and a native North Carolinian, is spoken of as the next Military Governor of North Carolina.

#### GEN. SUMNER GONE.

Gen. Sumner and Staff left here, to-day, for St. Louis. He will enter upon the duties of his new command immediately.

#### AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Utah affairs were considered in Cabinet to-day. Gen. Nye called in to assist the consultation. He was in favor of handling Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders with relentless severity.

#### SHERIFF JONES.

The notorious Sheriff Jones, of the early days and sufferings of Kansas, has been at Willard's for two days, shunning observation.

### DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, March 12.

#### A PRIZE CAPTURED.

Dispatches from Admiral Dupont mention the capture of the schooner *Belle*, of Nassau, by the United States steamer *Potemska*, on the blockading service in Sapelo Sound, Georgia. She purported to be bound to Port Royal. But there was found among the papers in the baggage of Richard H. Eccles, the master, a written agreement between him and the owner, F. Opdebeck, who was also on board, to run the blockade. The cargo consisted of coffee and salt.

#### YELLOW FEVER IN GRAND CANARY.

Information has been received at the State Department, from our Consul at Teneriffe, that the yellow fever has appeared at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, two cases having occurred on the 19th ult., both of which terminated fatally. This disease is yet raging unabated at the port of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and is causing great distress and suffering among all classes by its ravages.

#### PRIVATEERS ON THE PACIFIC.

The Government is advised of rebel movements for privateers on the Pacific Ocean. The U. S. Consul, Mr. Allen Frances, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, writes that an attempt had just been made, but failed, to purchase an English steamer for privateering purposes under a person named Manly, who had proceeded to San Francisco.

#### NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate in executive session:

*To be Brigadier-Generals in the Volunteer Force*—Col. Frank P. Blair, 1st Missouri Artillery, Aug. 22, 1862; Capt. George W. Getty, 5th Artillery, Sept. 25, 1862; Col. John Beatty, 3d Ohio, Nov. 29, 1862.

*To be Major-Generals of Volunteers*—Brig.-Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburne, of U. S. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862; Brig.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, Nov. 29, 1862; Brig.-Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, of U. S. Vols.

*To be Additional Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel*—Capt. Lewis H. Marshall, Tenth infantry; Edward S. Sanford, of New-York; Capt. Anson Stager; Assistant Quartermaster Benjamin Welsh, of New-York.

*To be Additional Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Major*—Capt. John A. Bolles, Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. Charles T. Dix, Fourteenth infantry; Thomas C. Ekert, of Ohio.

*To be additional Aids-de-Camp, with rank of Captain*—Second Lieut. Charles B. Atchison, Third infantry; William Barstow, of Virginia; First Lieut. Edward Haight, Sixteenth infantry.

*To be Commissioners of Subsistence*—Seth P. Cole, of Vermont; Enoch F. Dayton, of Tennessee.

*To be Assistant Surgeons*—Bernard J. Vanderkieft, of Maryland; Edward B. Dalton, of Massachusetts; Abraham M. Wilder, of Massachusetts; David G. Russh, of Pennsylvania; Samuel Hart, District of Columbia; James M. Boisnet, of Pennsylvania; Franklin Grube, of Pennsylvania; John Wenor, of New-York.

*To be Quartermaster*—Capt. Ralph W. Kirkham, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major.

*To be Additional Paymasters of Volunteers*—Wm. C. Jones, Missouri; Simeon Marston, New-Hampshire; John Keatley, Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania, Harris G. Rogers, New-York; J. H. Mayborn, Illinois; Samuel W. Reynolds, Pennsylvania; Chas. O. Bailey and Chas. L. Bernay, Missouri; H. D. Patton, Pennsylvania; D. R. Larned, Connecticut; Joshua Kames, Pennsylvania; John P. Wheeler, Kansas; John Brotherline, Pennsylvania; Wm. Phelps, Michigan; W. P. Storms, Ohio; Melville Lawyer, Missouri; D. W. Dean, Missouri; Walter Crane, Michigan; Isaac Sandford, New-York; Shalor W. Eldridge, Kansas.

*To be officers in the army of the United States by regular promotion*—Maj. W. A. Thornton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Alexander B. Dyer to be Major; Capt. Franklin D. Callender to be Major; Capt. Chas. P. Kinsbury to be Major, *vice* Thornton, promoted; First Lieut. F. J. Shenck to be Captain; First Lieut. Thos. J. Treadwell to be Captain; First Lieut. Geo. C. Strong to be Captain; First Lieut. Thos. G. Baylor to be Captain; First Lieut. Horace Porter to be Captain; First Lieut. Theodore Edson to be Captain; First Lieut. Jas. W. Whittemore to be Captain; First Lieut. Daniel W. Flagler, to be Captain; First Lieut. Thos. C. Bradford to be Captain, *vice* Callender promoted; First Lieut. Richard W. Hill to be Captain *vice* Kingsbury promoted; Second Lieut. Alfred Mordecai to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. David H. Buell to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Stephen C. Lyford to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. John R. Eddie Jr., to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Francis H. Parker to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Joseph P. Farley to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Lawrence J. Babbitt to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Clemens C. Chaffee to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Morris Shaff to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Jasper Myers to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Treadwell, promoted; Second Lieut. Wm. A. Marye to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Strong, promoted.

*To be Officers of the United States Army*—Surgeon George W. Slipp, U. S. Volunteers, to be Medical Inspector, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles L. Naggle, of Wisconsin, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Shierne, whose commission was proposed; Geo. A. Rowley, of Missouri, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Markley, promoted.

*To be Commissioners of Subsistence in the Volunteer Force*—Edward N. Morrell, Kansas; Asa D. Baker, Illinois; Frank J. Crawford, Illinois.

*To be Surgeon of Volunteers*—Paul B. Goddard, Pennsylvania.

*To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain*—Oliver S. Coffin, Kansas; Geo. Allen, Kansas.

*To be Commodores on the Retired List of the Navy*—Frederick Engle, John Rudd, Wm. W. McKean, Charles Lowndes, John Marston, Henry A. Adams, Wm. S. Walker, George F. Pearson, John Pope, Levin M. Powell, Charles Wilkes, Wm. M. Glendy, Hugh R. Purviance.

*To be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy*—Henry A. Strong, Charles E. Cheny, of California; Richard Beardsley, of Indiana.

Also, James G. Bolles to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the First Collection District of Connecticut; Wm. Whiting to be Solicitor of the War Department; Charles G. Krockins, of California, to be Receiver of Public Bonds for the District of Marysville, California, *vice* James Compton, removed; Hawkins Taylor of Iowa, Francis T. Russell of Missouri, and Charles T. Sherman of Ohio, Commissioners to examine the claims of officers and men employed in the Western Department; Andrew Wylie, of the District of Columbia, to be Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.

#### MR. LOVEJOY, OF ILLINOIS.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, who has been detained in Washington by severe and dangerous sickness, is convalescent.

#### COMMERCE WITH TRINIDAD.

George Hogg, Consul at Trinidad, reports, under date of Feb. 10, as follows:

"The number of arrivals from the United States has been larger during the past quarter than in any previous quarter during the year. The high premium on Sterling Exchange having led to large and frequent shipments, the result has been that Breadstuffs, and all kinds of American Provisions, are quoted at lower rates in this market than in New-York."

## EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, March 12.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Senator elect from Minnesota, whose credentials were presented Feb. 5, appeared and took the oath prescribed by law.

On motion of Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) the following resolution, submitted by him for action, by unanimous consent, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to have prepared and presented to the Senate, a statistical and general report upon the value and present condition of our foreign and domestic commerce, including as well that of the Pacific coast; and further, to suggest what legislation, if any, is necessary, to enlarge and protect the important interests involved.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

## RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

### Proceedings of the Conventions Held on Tuesday in Providence.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Providence, R. I., Tuesday Night, March 10, 1863.

I have but a brief hour before the mail closes, in which to elaborate a report of the proceedings of the several Conventions which have been held to-day in this city. The Republicans, the Democrats, the "Conservatives," have all spoken. They have each nominated their candidates for Governor and for Congressmen, and have placed their names before the people. So far as a vigorous and untiring prosecution of the war is concerned, the Republican and "Conservative" Conventions were united. On that platform they agreed. From a support of this the Democrats stood aloof. They disavowed the cause of the Government. They shouted for peace, and considered themselves radically contaminated in the presence of a Republican Committee. The proceedings of all the Conventions were spirited and emphatic. The lobbies were crowded with earnest men, and everybody seemed to feel the importance of acting with unfaltering decision.

The Republican State Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning at the State House. The call for the Convention was made irrespective of party, being addressed to all "who desire to preserve the Union, and to give a hearty support to the Government under the Constitution, and to aid the National Administration in its efforts to bring the war to an early and successful termination.

In order to further the object of this Convention, it was resolved "that the Committee recommend Republicans to make common cause with all loyal men, mutually laying aside past differences and issues, to maintain the existence of the nation, the honor and authority of the Government, and the integrity of the Union."

To this call so wide and comprehensive in its scope, delegates responded from every town in the State. The Convention was called to order by Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, and an organization was effected by the choice of Hon. Thomas Durfee, of Providence, as President, and Julian R. Campbell, of Providence, and Joseph W. Congdon, of East Greenwich, Secretaries. The eloquent address delivered by Hon. Mr. Durfee, upon taking the Chair of the Convention, was admirable. It is a speech for Republicans, for Copperheads and Hunkers everywhere to read, because it presents clearly and compactly the nature and tendency of the issues involved in the war. It is pervaded by a calmness and dignity of sentiment, by a tone of fearless confidence in the righteousness and justice of the cause of the Government, which will enlist the admiration of every patriotic reader.

Mr. Hazzard, of South Kingstown, said he believed there was another Convention in session in the city, which contained as good Republicans as were comprised in this body. They desired a conference with the Republicans, and he suggested that it would be wise to appoint a Committee to confer with a similar Committee from the "Constitutional Union" Convention. The liberal spirit manifested in the Republican call seemed to actuate the Convention, and a Committee of seven was appointed to attend a Conference with the "Conservatives." While this Committee were absent the Chair appointed a Committee to present a series of resolutions, and the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, Chairman of the Conference Committee, reported. He said they had met a Committee of the "Constitutional Union" party, but had been unable to arrive at any conclusion. They had been met by a proposition to confer with the Democrats, a conference that a majority of the Committee did not feel bound to accept. Mr. Dixon thought the result would not be different if they attended the joint conference. As for himself, he was utterly opposed to such a conference. The Convention then proceeded to take an informal ballot for Governor, which resulted as follows:

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| Whole number of votes | 102 | Seth Padelford | 38 |
| James Y. Smith | 63 | Elisha Dyer | 1 |

Mr. Cooke, of Cranston, thought having proceeded thus far it was about time for the adoption of a platform. The report of the Resolution Committee was called for, and the following resolutions read and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That after the sacrifice of nearly two years of a terrible war waged for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, we reaffirm our unfaltering attachment to both, and dedicate ourselves anew to the sacred duty of preserving them, supreme and inviolate.

*Resolved*, That we retain an unabated confidence in the ability, the integrity, and the patriotism of the President of the United States, and that for the purpose of putting down an iniquitous rebellion, we will support him in the employment of all the resources of the Government, and of all the instrumentalities of civilized warfare.

*Resolved*, That we approve the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by the President on the first day of January last, as a judicious and effective exercise of the powers vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we regard a vigorous prosecution of the war as an indispensable measure for the preservation of the Union, and that, without regard to differences of party or of union, we will make common cause with all loyal citizens, to support the constituted authorities in carrying it on, and to counterwork the efforts of designing and traitorous men to bring those authorities into disrepute.

*Resolved*, That the soldiers now and heretofore enlisted in the service of the Union, merit and have our grateful thanks for the many brilliant victories they have achieved, and the many difficult services they have performed, for their patience under disappointment and delay, for their courage amid depressing disasters, for their unshrinking endurance of the hardships and privations of a Winter campaign, and for the splendid example which they have recently furnished of a loyalty which no dishonest practices can seduce, and of a patriotism which no appeal to passion and prejudice can either weaken or disaffect.

A delegation from the Conservatives appeared in the hall at this time, and after an interview with some of the leading members of the Convention, it was decided to appoint another Committee of Conference, which the Convention did. Later in the afternoon, after the transaction of some unimportant business, this second Committee reported adversely. It seems the Conservatives, the Democrats and the Republicans all had a quiet sit down for an hour, but they could not agree to unite upon one candidate and so broke up again. The Conservatives zealously supported the name of Hon. Wm. W. Hoppin for Governor, in which the Democrats reluctantly joined.

The Convention, after finding that the conferences were more tedious than they were useful, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor. The result was that Mr. Smith received eighty-three out of one hundred and one votes, and was declared unanimously nominated.

Seth Padelford was then unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; John R. Bartlett, for Secretary of State; Abraham Payne, for Attorney-General, and Saml. A. Parker, for General Treasurer.

The Convention then adjourned.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS

Were held in the evening. The Eastern District Republican Convention was presided over by M. T. Bennett, Esq., of Warren. The excitement of the day had been swallowed up in the Gubernational nominations, so that the Congressional Conventions were comparatively quiet. The lobbies, however, continued to be filled with spectators. The name of Hon. Thos. A. Jenckes, of Providence, was proposed for Representative to Congress from the Eastern District. The nomination was carried unanimously.

In the Western District Convention there was an entire unanimity of feeling. Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, formerly a member of Congress, was nominated without much opposition.

The "Conservative" Convention went into session early in the day, and the first business proposed was for a conference with the other parties. This, I have already referred to, proved unavailing with the Republicans. The Democrats, however, eagerly took the bait, and were nibbling at it all day.

The "Conservatives" finally nominated Hon. Wm. W. Hoppin for Governor, and Hon. Wm. C. Cozzens for Lieutenant-Governor, which was no sooner done than the Democrats, feeling the weakness of standing alone, entered into coöperation with the middle men, and nominated the same ticket. All day long the Copperheads have been carrying on a violent war among themselves. Those speakers who openly and boldly favored peace, and not war, invariably received the most rapturous applause. The Convention was packed full with the "unterrified." The Chairman, Hon. John N. Francis, made a speech, square and flat, for a vigorous prosecution of the war, but when Mr. Isaac Lawrence, of Newport, began to utter his peace ideas, and to denounce the acts of the Administration, the Convention loudly applauded him, and he continued his speech amid constant interruptions of cheers and other manifestations of approval. The Democratic Congressional nominations are rather in *statu quo*. Hon. Geo. H. Browne was renominated in the Western District. He is at present the member from that district. But it is not certain that he will accept another term in Congress. Unlike many of the croakers who remain at home to breed disaffection and to stifle patriotism, Col. Browne has taken the field at the head of one of the noblest regiments that Rhode Island ever sent to the war, and is now in front of the enemy.

The Democrats made no nominations for Congress in the Eastern District, but will probably unite with the "Conservatives" upon the present incumbent, Mr. Sheffield.

The Republicans feel that they have to-day accomplished a great triumph. The Copperheads throughout the country will gain no encouragement after a view of the results of their nine conventions. The Republican ticket throughout, which was nominated to-day, is one of the strongest ever presented to the people of this State, and the unanimity and enthusiasm with which it was carried in convention is a practical repudiation, by a large majority of the people of Rhode Island, of false conservatism and lukewarmness, at a time when the Government needs the hearty and unconditional coöperation of all true and loyal men.

### The Proposition for an Armistice—Card from Fernando Wood.

*To the Editor of the Evening Post:*

At a meeting held at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday evening last, I said "that propositions for an armistice or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South."

In referring to this statement you ask:

"Who made these 'propositions for an armistice or peace,' the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe 'would have settled the matter' by All Fools' Day? Were they made by Davis and his fellow rebels? If so, how does Mr. Wood know anything about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or were they made by some of the anti-war men here? If so, who authorized them? And what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation—if they are such as patriotic Americans ought to favor—why not make them public at once."

To which I say, in reply, that the statement referred to was made by me deliberately, with a full and *personal* knowledge of the facts, and that I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, I will cheerfully gratify your curiosity.

Very respectfully, &c.,
March 11, 1863. FERNANDO WOOD.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

### The Feeling About Poland—A Universal Movement of the European Democracy Anticipated.

### THE STAND WHICH NAPOLEON WILL TAKE

### Literary Lectures Suppressed—The Mexican Question—American Inventions—Dr. Sims—Daniel Hume—Patti.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863.

A quiet but deep feeling pervades all classes in France on the subject of Poland. The strangest rumors find currency in regard to a universal movement of the European Democracy, and the funds at the Bourse fluctuate like the needle of a barometer at the approach of a tornado. Nothing could be more curious and instructive than the spectacle we are now witnessing. As the critical period approaches, Napoleon hesitates on which side to throw himself, whether on the side of the liberals and the revolutionists, or on the side of the despots and the *statu quo*. In his embarrassment he goes to coquetting with England and Austria, to see where they stand, and in the hope that something may be developed to enable him to fix his policy. But the English have no confidence in Napoleon, and Napoleon in turn has not forgotten Soledad, and fears that the English, after signing a treaty, may "plant" him again on foreign soil and then abandon him, as they did in Mexico. In the meantime the whole French army is demanding of its Chief the order to march into Prussia, *at least as far as the Rhine*, and to those who know the seductive charm of these words on the Bonapartist ear, it will be easy to understand how difficult it will be to resist them. In fine, has the moment arrived for the recognition of the doctrine of nationalities, and is Napoleon going to take the liberal or the despotic side of the question? The next few weeks in Poland will probably decide.

The quarter of the schools at Paris very naturally shares largely in the excitement of the moment. The old fogy Professors are abandoned for those who sympathize most with Poland, and for those especially who say a word for the Polish people. Not only all the Polish students, but many French subjects desired to leave France to join the revolution; but the French Government, desirous of maintaining the advantage in a diplomatic discussion, refused to grant passports. This, at least, is the explanation given by the friends of the Government. At the same time, the Government has redoubled its surveillance over the Press and over the leaders of the Republican party. It is now well known that the movement in Poland was to have commenced three months later, and that it was to have accorded with a general movement on the principle of nationalities all over Europe. Such a movement, if not initiated by Napoleon, must be, in his opinion, inimical to his dynasty, and he therefore regards it with suspicion. So that the Press is daily informed as to what it may and what it may not say, the surveillance over suspected persons is increased, and nothing is allowed to transpire either to direct public opinion in any one channel nor to give any clue to the opinions or intentions of the Government. For the last two years a few literary men had been allowed to give a course of lectures on non-political subjects in the Rue de la Paix, but these, which were totally innocent of politics, have been suppressed, and when, a few days ago, several distinguished members of the Academy asked the permission to deliver a course of literary and historical lectures in aid of the sufferers by the cotton famine, lectures which would be delivered publicly and under the control of the police, they were refused. So, too, our friend Fagnani, the artist, has been made to suffer by this increased rigor of the guardians of public order. He had just lithographed a magnificent copy of his portrait of Garibaldi, the same as was exhibited at the Art Exhibition of this city a year ago, and when a hundred copies had been struck off an order came from the Bureau of Public Surety to suppress it. The situation must be alarming, indeed, when a great Government is obliged to resort to such means for the preservation of public order.

Joined to these preoccupations of the moment is the question of Mexico, which rises up like a spectre before the eyes of the men charged with the finances of the Empire; and, the other day, the town was thrown into consternation by the report that M. Fould, unwilling or unable longer to supply the wants of the rapacious Mexican ogre, was going to resign. So you will see that with all these occupations and alarms there is not much thought given to the American question, and in fact everybody professes just now for that question a most sublime indifference. May they long continue in the same state of mind!

It is not a little singular that at no previous epoch have the French War and Navy Departments been so overrun with American inventions for the destruction of life as at present. The Departments are fatigued with the multiplicity of applications for the examination or trial of these inventions, and they naturally express surprise that at a time when there is so much need of death-dealing implements at home, so very few of them can show documents of acceptance by the American Government. Nevertheless, very many of these inventions are undoubtedly a real progress, and a few of them are being tested by the French Government.

During his temporary absence abroad, Dr. Sims, of the New-York Woman's Hospital, finds ample material for the demonstration of the important operations in surgery, of which he is the author. The French aristocracy, it may almost be said, is undergoing regeneration at his hands, and this fact is the best proof of the originality and usefulness of his innovations in surgery, for he is being extensively employed by the class of persons who ordinarily are under the care of such eminent men as Messieurs Velpeau, Civiale, Dubois, Nelaton, Jobert de Lamballe, and others of the present brilliant French school. Thus the new world teaches the old. Dr. Sims is also preparing for the press and for presentation at the Academy, a history of his most important improvements in surgery.

What a singular history is that of Daniel Hume, the medium! Here is a young man, who, without illustrious birth, and without other merit than that of practicing brilliantly an acknowledged imposition, has jumped suddenly to a familiar association with monarchs and with the very highest nobility of Europe. After creating for himself a name in the spirit-world of America, Hume came to Europe, and we first hear of him in a prominent way at Florence, where, in a little circle of artists and literary people—of whom Hiram Powers, Mr. McKinney, the Brownings and the Martineaus were members—he performed feats which rendered his name at once familiar to all the reading world of Europe. It was there that he met the Count Kouchaloff, a Russian gentleman, whose sister he afterwards married. The Count brought Hume to Paris, and among other distinguished persons of Paris society whom he invited to his house to witness Hume's wonderful performances was the Count Bacchiochi, a relative of the Emperor, one of the Chamberlains of His Majesty, and charged specially with the direction of the theatrical and other amusements of the Court. Whether M. Bacciochi became a convert to Hume's power, or only desired to fulfill faithfully his office of Court amuser, I do not know; but he introduced Hume at the Tuileries, and at the first sitting, at which only their Majesties and M. Bacciochi were present, Hume was fortunate enough to accomplish some of his most astounding feats. From that day, Hume has been a "pet" of the palace and of the Court people generally. His relation to the Emperor and Empress is that of an intimate friend, and he enjoys the extraordinary privilege of being admitted, *as a matter of course*, to all the *soirées*, of whatever character, at the palace. As early as two years ago he had already gained such an influence with the Empress that she scolded him as she would a near friend for not coming to see her when she was in London on her way to Scotland; and when Hume objected, that he feared to disturb her in the state of mind she then was—the Duchess of Alba had just died—she replied that it was just because she had need of his "soothing sympathy" that she desired to see him. These two words, in fact, disclose more than all others the secret of Hume's power. He is rather tall and slim, has sandy hair and moustache, pale face and blue eyes. To great elegance of person and distinction of manners, he unites a mildness and tenderness of expression which those who come within his influence call angelic, and which sheds about him a sort of dreamy, unearthly charm scarcely powerfully enough expressed by the words "soothing sympathy." There is something mysterious in the man's organization which binds to him as by a spell other organizations peculiarly endowed. There is something in his look, in his presence, in the very atmosphere of his room, which imparts happiness and sunshine to those about him. Ladies of the highest birth sit on a stool at his feet, and gazing into his magnetic eyes, receive comfort and consolation from his lips. He calls them "my child," and gives advice like a father confessor. In an earlier and more superstitious period of the world's history, he would have passed for a being of divine origin, and would have had his disciples ready to suffer martyrdom in his defence. Now, what is the explanation of this wonderful power? Is it a higher order of animal magnetism, or only adroit swindling? Hume protests that he is ignorant of the source from whence he derives his power; that it is not a study, but a gift; that it is an involuntary accompaniment of his being, from which he could not separate himself if he would. The persons who fall within his influence do not pretend to give a reason for their hallucination; they say that it does them good—that it renders them happy—to come within the circle of his power; but they cannot tell why. Hume lives in the Place Vendome, as a guest in the family of the Count de ———, where he receives visits, presents and invitations innumerable from persons of the highest rank in society. He is preparing for publication his personal memoirs, or rather his autobiography, for he is said to be fast declining with consumption—the same disease which lately killed his wife. He has a child, a wonderfully precocious boy, who is said to see and hold daily communication with his deceased mother, and who is thus growing up as much in the knowledge and affection of his mother as if she were still living and always present.

Mlle. Adelina Patti has left us, after gaining more than a hundred thousand francs for a two months' engagement, and gone to Vienna. It is a long time since such a star has appeared in the operatic world of Paris, and this immense sum was realized in the face of an illy-disguised hostility of certain leading critics to whom Mr. Strakosch refused the usual *pour boire*. Mlle. Patti is engaged here for three Winters to come.

M. Calzado, the Manager of the Italian Opera, and who was realizing large profits on Mlle. Patti's engagement, has been obliged to throw up the direction of the theatre for having been detected in cheating at cards. A new Director will be at once appointed in his place.

**Malakoff.**

### The Crime of Cowardice.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The fifty-second Article of War ordains that:

"Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they, may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general Court-martial."

This is the military estimate of the crime of cowardice as defined by law.

The world has always specially honored courage and stigmatized cowardice. To be brave is as essential for a man as to be chaste is for a woman, and a coward among men is in as poor repute as a prostitute among women. These fundamental points of honor are rigidly exacted in proportion to the elevation of society—as essential to all respect and even tolerance. Prove a man a coward, and you leave him utterly deprived of character, so that none can honor him or suffer his society. This Article of War correctly embodies the settled sense of the civilized world concerning military cowardice. The resort to the death penalty, though rarely made, is strictly just and quite as humane as the worse-than-death penalty of living a branded coward.

It is as much the duty of our citizens to be brave by their firesides as of our soldiers to show pluck "before the enemy." It is as base for the American freeman at his home to give way to cowardice and to clamor for "peace at any price," as it is for the volunteer to run away from the enemy on the battlefield. Indeed it is more so, for the soldier has his senses confounded by battle sounds and scenes, while the citizen enjoys a quiet which gives to his cowardice the quality of deliberation. Morally speaking, those men who are *Unionists—but &c.*, are, in the main, simply cowards. To run away from the cause of Constitution and Government when they are in their crisis, just because war is hard work and costly, is more disgraceful and craven than to run away from Stonewall Jackson for fear of bodily harm.

There is a citizen courage and a citizen cowardice, analogous to these traits in military life, and alike deserving of the highest praise or blame. Gloss it over as we may, to talk of peace until there is a chance of a peace under which an American can hold up his head, is simply to "show the white feather," and deserves just as severe treatment as battle skedaddling. Perhaps, Mr. Smith and Mr. Gunnybags may not have thought of the thing in this light, as they have croaked, and coddled, and clamored, and played the civic coward generally. Those leaders of opinion who "shamefully abandon" their trusts, and "cast away" their principles, as scared soldiers throw away or surrender their arms, are precisely the political cowards they seem, and as such will be remembered. There is a style of Copperhead exactly analogous to the military sneak who "induces others to do the like," and who actually works to make others as bad as himself. There are, too, plundering contractors and pilfering officials, who "quit their posts" as good citizens to rob the Government. Now, to compel all these cowards and sneaks "to suffer death" would overwork the undertakers, which, of course, humanity forbids. They are, however, precisely the same curse to our civil and political contest that arrant cowards are to an army on the battle-field.

It is the sailor's duty never to give up the ship; the soldier's, never to give up the fight; the American's, never to give up the Republic. E. B. H.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### GEN. ULLMANN'S BRIGADE.

### Further List of Officers and Men Detached for Special Duty.

Brig.-Gen. Ullmann's Headquarters,
No. 200 Broadway—New-York, March 12, 1863.

Special Orders No. 50.—In accordance with the following orders of the Secretary of War, the officers and enlisted men therein named will report at these headquarters without delay, for duty and promotion:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, March 4, 1863.

[Extract.]

Special Order, No. 103.—8. Leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to command a regiment of volunteers, is hereby granted Capt. Henry G. Thomas, Eleventh United States Infantry.

9. The following officers are hereby mustered out of the service of the United States, to enable them to receive promotion: Assistant Surgeon W. B. Chambers, Sixtieth New-York Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Fisher, Scott's 900 Cavalry New-York Volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, March 4, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 103.—[Extract.]—The following enlisted men are hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to enable them to receive promotion:

Edwin A. Tuttle, Co. E, 11th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Leonard W. Benham, Co. D, 83d New-York.
Treadwell Seaman, Jr., Co. G, 83d New-York.
Sergt. Lyman S. Linson, Co. B, 143d New-York.
Sergt. John W. Osborne, Co. G, 150th New-York.
Sigismund L. Zulaski, Co. D, 8th New-York.
A. A. Arnold, Co. D, 78th New-York.
John Hudd, Co. D, 78th New-York.
John C. Marrion, Battery F, 152d Penn.
John Griscom, Co. G, 51st New-York.
Christopher Bellinger, Co. A, 78th New-York.
Robert S. Jones, Co. K, 16th Mass.
Sergt. Adolphus W. Greely, 19th Mass.
By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

By command of
DANIEL ULLMANN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.
Moses C. Brown, A. A. General.

Brig.-Gen. Ullmann's Headquarters,
No. 200 Broadway, New York, March 12, 1863.

General Orders, No. 10.—All officers and others ordered to report to these headquarters will do so without delay. By command of

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General U. S. V.
M. C. Brown, A. A. G.

### Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission took place this afternoon, Commissioner Nicholson in the Chair.

The regular requisitions were audited, and the report of the Committee of the Whole approved.

The number of vagrants sent to the Workouse during the fortnight ending this day, amounted to 423, viz.: 129 males, and 294 females, of whom 31 have been in the workhouse one hundred times.

Dr. W. H. King, Assistant Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The receipts during the two weeks ending March 12, aggregated $9,190 28, including $7,322 35 for board of United States prisoners, $1,103 09 for labor of convicts at the Penitentiary, $88 for board of lunatics.

The following is the weekly statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Remaining Feb. 28, 1863 | 6,789 |
| Admitted | 1,583 |
| Total | 8,376 |
| Died | 44 |
| Discharged | 1,248 |
| Sent to Blackwell's Island | 305 |
| Sent to State Prison | 0—1,597 |
| Remaining March 7, 1863 | 6,779 |
| Increase | 10 |
| Bellevue Hospital | 711 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 775 |
| Almshouse | 1,507 |
| Penitentiary | 423 |
| Workhouse | 716 |
| Small-pox Hospital | 11 |
| Randall's Island | 605 |
| Randall's Island Hospital | 227 |
| City Prison | 253 |
| Second District Prison | 30 |
| Third District Prison | 12 |
| Fourth District Prison | 3 |
| Island Hospital | 1,001 |
| Colored Home | 257 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 180 |
| Children at Nurse | 33 |
| City Cemetery | 35—6,779 |

### International Relief Committee.

Further donations to the fund for the relief of the suffering operatives of Lancashire, England, have been received by the Treasurer, March 12, 1863, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. H. Collett, Leokuk, Iowa | $5 |
| John Kitchum, Buffalo | 10 |
| John W. Johnson, Treasurer of the St. George's Society, Milwaukee | 47 |
| A Lancashire Witch and her son | 15 |
| Total | $77 |
| Before reported | $120,349 24 |
| Grand Total | $120,426 24 |

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

### The Eighth-avenue Abortion Case.

TRIAL OF DR. E. M. BROWN FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The trial of Dr. Edward M. Brown, charged with manslaughter, in procuring an abortion upon, and thereby causing the death of, Clementina Anderson, in November last, was commenced in this Court yesterday morning. Henry L. Clinton, Ex-Judge Stuart and John D. Townsend, Esqrs., appeared as Counsel for the prisoner, and the people were represented by the District Attorney in person. This case attracted so much attention, and was so extensively commented upon at the time it occurred, that it is found very difficult to get an unbiased jury. An extra panel of 50 jurors was summoned to Court yesterday, and out of 44 who were called to the stand, only 4 were found competent. Three peremptory challenges were interposed by the defence, and three by the prosecution; the remainder had already formed or expressed an opinion, or entertained such strong impressions about the case as to disqualify them to sit as jurors. The panel having been exhausted, the Court was compelled to adjourn till Monday morning next, previous to which time 250 extra jurors are to be summoned. Several jurors, who were summoned to appear yesterday, having failed to answer to their names, were fined $25 each, to be repeated daily during their non-attendance.

### Combination of Crossing Sweepers—Nickel Holders in Danger.

The speculators in nickel have raised a storm among the noble army of crossing-sweepers, which promises to spread consternation throughout Wall-street, and its right-angular adjacents, and bring upon the daylight denizens of down-town an alarming increase in the cost of patent-leather and pantaloons. The number of juvenile crossing sweepers of both sexes and tender age, who adorn the public streets and clean the crossings during that large proportion of the year in which the presence of Hackley's contract renders their shovels and brooms necessary, is about equal to that of a full regiment. With these unclean cleaners times were moderately good while the nickel remained at par; when it became a drug in the market, peanuts and the Old Bowery were buoyant, and the barefooted knights of the broom were wallowing in metaphorcal clover. But darker days were in store for even these embryo contractors, they are upon them even now; for the plaintive cry for a penny is but seldom indulged in with success, and as for taking the pieces of presumptive printed pasteboard which presume to represent the payable penny of the past—with which the pockets of their former patrons are plethorically packed—they have not fallen so low yet, and they have determined to act, and act effectively. Seeing it in the papers that those engaged in other branches of honorable and productive employments are uniting for mutual protection, they have resolved to do likewise, and, in fact, have already made sufficient progress to afford ground for the gravest apprehensions on the part of those whom they incline to hold responsible for their calamities. Their meetings have not been open to the Press or the public generally, but enough is known to enable us to warn the holders of nickel to beware of the crossing-sweepers on muddy corners. They know most of you, and without apparently intending it, they will manipulate their brooms in such a manner as to bespatter your patent leathers and injuriously soil your glossy pantaloons. Shell out your nickel or—beware.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Dangerous Alteration of Greenbacks.—Yesterday afternoon a book-keeper at Earle's Hotel, in Canal-street, appeared at the Detective Office, Police Headquarters, and made complaint that a well dressed young man, apparently about 23 years of age, had, a few hours previously, passed upon him a bill purporting to be a $50 Government greenback. An examination of the note was made, when it appeared very evident that it had been quite ingeniously altered from a $2 greenback. When compared with a genuine $50 note, the cheat is quite apparent. In the centre of each of the genuine bills—*i. e.* the twos and fifties—there is a fine steel engraving, alike in all respects. This fact has doubtless suggested the idea of altering the twos. In the genuine fifties, however, the head is immediately between the word "United" and the word "States," whereas in the "twos" the words are above the engraving. In addition to this, the $50 notes are covered over on the back with the number "50," which is not the case in the altered notes. Four or five cases of this nature have recently come to the notice of the Police officers. With one exception, however, the rogues have escaped detection. No person would be likely to be deceived by them a second time; but those who deal in "fifties" would do well to examine them carefully when offered by strangers.

Mission Fair.—A Fair in behalf of the Bethany Mission Sunday-School began on Wednesday afternoon, to last two days, in Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 Eighth-avenue. The Mission School is in charge of people of various sects. It numbers about 200, and is held Sunday afternoon, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. There was a good attendance at the Fair on Wednesday evening. The tables were tastefully spread with dainties, nicknacks and finery. The usual assortment of commendable catchpennies was on hand, and the visitors, by speculating in chances, by patronizing the Post-office, and by blandly buying superfluous what-d'ye-call-'ems, greatly contributed to help the good cause.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Suicide by Hanging and Suicide by Shooting.—A woman named Ellen McLaughlin, residing at No. 94 Columbia-street, committed suicide about noon yesterday, by hanging herself with a rope to the bedroom door. The deceased was discovered by her nephew, a boy 14 years of age, who resided with her. She had been subject to fits of despondency, and had frequently threatened to kill herself. From appearances she perpetrated the act in the most deliberate manner. The boy, her only companion in the house, was absent at school. She divested herself of most of her clothing, and after washing her body, placed a trunk near the door, and arranging the cord over the door, swung herself off. The deceased was 42 years of age. She leaves no family... The keeper of a lager-bier saloon in Grand-street, near Eleventh, Eastern District, named Deitcher, committed suicide about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself with a pistol. Disappointment in business matters is said to have been the cause.

An Agreeable Surprise.—Rev. J. S. Holme, the popular Pastor of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, was agreeably surprised on Tuesday evening by an incursion into his dwelling of a large deputation of the members of his congregation, who, in addition to kind wishes and other good things, brought with them an elegantly-bound copy of Appletons' *Encyclopædia*, which they gracefully presented, and received in return a grateful acknowledgment of the gift from their Pastor. The affair was highly gratifying and pleasant to all concerned.

A Union Meeting.—A public meeting of "the loyal citizens of Brooklyn" is to be held at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. Mayor Kalbfleisch is to preside, and several eminent speakers are expected to address the assemblage.

Kings County Circuit Court, March 13.—Nos. 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

New-York, Thursday, March 12, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

*D. T. Valentine:*

Dear Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in their chamber, City Hall, on this day, Thursday, the twelfth instant, at five o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the Board.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN McCOOK,
PETER MITCHELL,
WILLIAM WALSH,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JAMES REED,
JACOB M. LONG,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
TERENCE FARLEY.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the chair, and Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition to open and regulate, &c., One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition to have sunken lots in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, filled in.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of Martin Water for remission of assessments.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the crosswalk from the junction of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, on the west side, to the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street, be laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to raise and repair the bulkhead at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and grade the foot of said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Ridge-street, from number twelve to number sixteen, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Miss E. Clerkin to have show-case in front of her store, number two hundred and fifty-six Bowery, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, No person can deny that the City of New-York is the Commercial Metropolis of the nation, few will question that it is destined to be the Financial Mart of the World; and

Whereas, This sudden and unexampled rise in greatness is mainly due to the commercial enterprise of our citizens. We take from the East and the great West, and shall again, I trust, take from the South their agricultural and manufactured productions, and we give them in exchange all the treasures of commerce which the world can offer; and

Whereas, In little more than a generation, our population have grown from one hundred thousand to more than one million. It will continue its growth in a ratio vastly increased, so long as we encourage commerce: and

Whereas, It becomes us, therefore, as an intelligent City Government, to do all in our power to stimulate the activity of commerce, and to take notice of all important events connected therewith; and

Whereas, Less than two years ago we performed a simple act of duty in giving a fitting reception to the mission from Japan. The return for that hospitality has been a noble one; already one of our merchant ships brings us a cargo of teas and silks, worth half a million of dollars. The duties already paid into the National Treasury on importations from Japan, under our commercial treaty with that nation exceeds a million. Let us then not be negligent of our duty in recognizing the obligations we owe to commerce. Therefore,

Resolved, That the prosperity of the City of New-York—its continued advance in wealth, power and greatness—depends mainly on commerce with distant nations, in the conduct of which so large a proportion of the people find constant and profitable employment.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Municipal Government to recognize, by their public acts, all the great incidents in the progressive movements of commerce which promise to increase the prosperity of the City and promote the welfare of its people.

Resolved, That the recent arrival at this port of the ship Benefactor, with a rich and profitable cargo of teas and silks, from the Empire of Japan, the first installment of a vast trade in future, affords signal evidence of the extension of our commerce with the East, resulting from the sagacity and skill of American diplomacy, and the well-directed efforts of American enterprise.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City to the commanding officer of the Benefactor, and to the eminent mercantile house by whose enterprising exertions a new pathway of commerce has been opened to the public industry of our citizens.

Resolved That the Committee be instructed to convey to Honorable Townsend Harris, recently American Minister to Japan, a public expression of the high estimation in which his valuable services to the country are held by his fellow-citizens of New-York.

Resolved, That the recent capture of many peaceful merchant ships, and the destruction of valuable cargoes by piratical vessels, imperatively demand from our National Government increased activity and energy in measures for protecting American commerce.

Which was adopted.

Aldermen Boole moved that the preamble and resolutions be published in all the Corporation papers, including the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Sun*.

Alderman Fox moved to amend by directing its publication in all the papers published in the City.

The same was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Boole—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

The question recurring on the original motion of Alderman Boole,

Alderman Long moved to amend by adding the *Atlas* to the list of papers.

Which was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryan, Hardy, Boole, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Mitchell, Masterson, Ottiwell—6.

The original motion of Alderman Boole, as amended, was then adopted, by the following vote.

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Mitchell, Masterson—5.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Ferries, presented a report or communication from the Comptroller in relation to proposed ferry from foot of One Hundred and thirtieth-street, North River, to the shore of New-Jersey, opposite.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, presented a report empowering the Street Commissioner to repair any wharves, bulkheads, &c., upon notice received from the Pilot Commissioners.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of the Committee on Conference, in relation to the tax levy of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Rogers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Alderman Boole moved a reconsideration of said vote.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently,

Alderman Boole moved that the tax levy be taken up,

Which was carried.

And the same was again concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles Hussey to erect a watering trough in front of his premises, corner of Madison and Oliver streets, the same to be under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be ordered to have the two gas lamps removed from in front of the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Greene streets, formerly used as a place of worship by the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church; also, from in front of number one hundred and eighty Duane street, lately occupied by the Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the resolution passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, July nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run their dumb engine to Chambers-street, to test its power and probable safety for conducting their cars to Chambers-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby repealed, rescinded and annulled.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the rooms leased for the use of the Law Department, at Numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, be fitted up and put in complete repair, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be sewered under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

An ordinance to amend Chapter Thirty-seven of the Revised Ordinance of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "Of Carts and Cartmen, Dirt Carts, Public Porters and Garbage Carts."

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that Fifteenth-street, from Union Square to First-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay half of the expense, and the City the remainder, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that a crosswalk be laid in Fifteenth-street, opposite number one hundred and sixty-three in said street, to Livingston-place, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Quinn for the sum of seventy-five dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the recent election of Chief Engineer.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the sixteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Henry moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Alderman Masterson moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Petition to have crosswalks laid in front of School-house number five, in Mott-street, between Spring and Prince, with resolution that crosswalks be placed in front of the Public School in Mott-street, between Spring and Prince streets, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Reed, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—5.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson—9.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, That gas lamps be placed in Seventy-fourth-street, and the same lighted, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of Soldiers' Families, for the Seventh Senatorial District, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Dunlap, for forty-eight dollars, and Dennis Duane, for forty-three dollars, for services rendered as Keepers of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays, as per bills annexed, and charge the same to appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to issue, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the construction, regulation, maintenance and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed April nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new roof to be placed on that portion of Clinton Market known as the Fish Market, the same to be done immediately, and the same to be done by contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a house on their present site, for the use of Engine Company number One, to be similar to the house now occupied or ordered to be built for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that permission be given to Wm. A. Vaughan to exhibit a show-case in front of his premises, number two hundred and twenty-eight Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to P. C. Godfrey to place a pedestal sign, about four feet high, on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number eight hundred and thirty-one Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that Charles P. Johnson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Ordinances of Board of Councilmen, with ordinance creating a Deputy Collector of City revenue, at a compensation of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

(By Board of Aldermen, February nine, an ordinance substituted for the ordinance of the Board of Councilmen, providing for a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, a Collector and Deputy Collector of Washington Market, and messenger for the Deputy Collector of City Revenue, with salaries, for the Deputy Collector of City Revenue, one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; for the Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Deputy Clerk, one thousand dollars, and for the messenger, eight hundred dollars, which substitute was adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, February twenty-six, former action adhered to.)

Alderman Boole moved to adhere to its former action.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Masterson—2.

Alderman Boole moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed by the Board, and that a similar Committee be requested on the part of the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President appointed Aldermen Boole, Mitchell and Ottiwell such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Ryers and Ottiwell—4.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting invitation to review the procession of Irish Societies on the seventeenth instant, St. Patrick's Day.

Which was received, and the invitation accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to assessments against the Corporation for opening Ninety-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was received, and referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, submitting amount of awards and assessments in the matter of opening Ninety-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and from Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending on the seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, That Patrick McCabe be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, That George J. Smith be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Bill of William Harris, Jr., amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Butt for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars, being in full for all expenses incurred for the funeral of the late Acting Colonel Donalds, who was killed in the second battle of Manassas.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set in Fifty-second-street, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, from Third to Fifth avenues; the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam engine (Clapp's patent) for Engine Company number Fifty-one, the same to be similar to that of Engine Company number Thirty; the cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set curb and gutter stones, and flag both sidewalks four feet wide, on the Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the crosswalks be laid in Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Fiftieth-street, from the Fourth to Lexington avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an addition to the house of Engine Company number Thirty-five, the same to be thirty feet in the rear.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

An ordinance prohibiting persons not resident of the City of New-York, inspecting or guaging liquors, oils and so forth in the City of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Resolution, that Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets be flagged a space four feet wide, through the sidewalks of the same, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that crosswalks be laid on the East side of Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of the streets, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, where not already laid, under tho direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Dennis P. Turcot, for the sum of thirty-six dollars, being the amount due him for services as keeper of Union Squre on Sunday's, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that permission be given to Stephen O'Hara to place a watering-trough in front of his store, northeast corner of Twentieth-street and Avenue A.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Railroads of Board of Councilmen, to concur with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to notify the officers of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to remove forthwith all switches, turnouts and rails laid within the limits of the City of New-York, which have been laid without the permission of the City authorities, or by special permission, and that, in case of non-compliance within thirty days, then the said Street Commissioner to cause the same to be removed forthwith, the expense to be charged to the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

By Board of Councilmen, report amended by adding to the above resolution of the Board of Aldermen the following, viz:

Resolved, That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be directed to put the pavement in Fourth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, in proper repair, in accordance with the conditions of their charter, the work to be done forthwith, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the report, as amended, adopted.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Terence Boyle to receive and deliver goods in front of the premises number two hundred and twenty-eight Hudson-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of John S. Masterson for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars, being the amount due by him for excess of Inspector's fees, for regulating and grading Fifty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mathew Tracy, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, for services as keeper of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays, from May six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to March seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Fogarty, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-one dollars, for services as keeper of Union Park on Sundays, from the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, until December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Harming for the sum of two hundred and seven dollars, for services as Keeper of Union Park on Sundays, from the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, until the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Ferries, with resolutions, first, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Houston-street across the East River to the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburgh, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval; second, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of the ferry at the foot of Christopher-street, across the North River to Hoboken, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval; third, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Hoboken-street, North River, to Hoboken, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and, fourth, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, to Astoria, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

Resignation of James Keese as a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the ordinance directing Fifty-fourth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues, to be paved with Belgian pavement, which was approved by his Honor the Mayor January third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and it is hereby amended by inserting the words "from curb to curb," immediately after the words "be paved," and that the ordinance thus amended be, and it is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Ahrens and Mahuken, of number two hundred and fifty-five Washington-street, to deliver goods from the sidewalk of their store.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be ordered to have the two gas lamps removed from in front of the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Greene streets, formerly used as a place of worship by the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church, and also from in front of number one hundred and eighty Duane-street, lately occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

*Question of Privilege.*—Aldermen Boole arose to a question of privilege in relation to a meeting held in Carmansville, in regard to the extension of the track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and in such connection moved that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of all the papers on the subject of the extension of the line of the Eighth avenue Railroad.

Which was carried.

And he moved that the same be made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

Which was carried.

Alderman Henry moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, sixteenth instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, March 12, 1863—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.: Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Petition of John O'Brien for pay for loss of horse.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William A. Morant to exhibit a showcase in front of his premises, number one hundred and seventy Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, from Broadway to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half and the City the remainder.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Reinbold to keep his shutter-box in front of his premises, number seventy-eight Prince-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Avenue A to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the City Inspector inform this Board the reason, if any, why West Twenty-third-street has not been cleaned for several months past, and whether the contractor for cleaning the streets has received from the City Inspector his certificates of having complied with the contract during the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to build a sewer from in front of premises number four hundred and one Madison-street to connect with sewer in Jackson-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Hudson River Railroad Company be, and they are hereby directed to remove all switches, turn-outs and extra tracks laid by them without permission of the Common Council, from the corner of Canal and West streets to Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, and to restore and put the streets and sidewalks upon which the same were laid, in proper condition and repair, within thirty days after the passage of this resolution.

Resolved, That if the Hudson River Railroad Company fail to comply with the foregoing resolution within thirty days, then the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and hereby are directed to carry out the intent of the same, at the expense of said Railroad Company.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Samuel Cotton be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets, and at the the intersections of the streets with said avenue, between said Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets, where not already done, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers to correct assessment against Mr. Niles, for sewer in Forty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Seventy-fifth-street and through Seventieth-street, to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor transmitting an invitation to review the procession of Irish societies on Tuesday, seventeenth instant, (Saint Patrick's Day.)

Which was received and the invitation accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to lands purchased by the Corporation for unpaid assessments, &c.

Received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Annual Appropriation bill, with the ordinance as agreed to by such Committee, with resolution that the Comptroller apply to the Legislature for authority to raise the necessary sums to cover such appropriation.

Councilman Hayes moved that the report be accepted and resolution and ordinance adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Thursday, March twenty-sixth, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Law Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Donations and Charities of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Augustus Purdy, Clerk of Arrears, in the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars and fifty cents, being one-half of the assessment (charging no interest) on the property of Courtlandt Palmer, situated on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, on Hudson River, and marked on the map one hundred and seven to one hundred and thirty-one, Ward numbers three thousand eight hundred and seven A, to three thousand eight hundred and seven X—fifty-nine, for sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, confirmed July eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the same to be applied to the payment of said assessments, when said Palmer shall have paid without interest the other half of the said assessment, and the said amount to be charged to account of appropriation for Donation and Charities.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried, and the paper laid over.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, the twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 8014½, 2429, 1696, 1672, 2049, 2867, 2443, 2536, 1917, 2970. Casey *vs.* Babcock. *Part III.*—Nos. 1664, 1662, 1403, 801½, 1640, 1656, 1194, 1149, 1666.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Nos. 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1211, 1349, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1811, 1813. *Part II.*—Nos. 1826, 1860, 2874, 1236, 1808, 608, 1830, 1896, 1902, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1183, 1221, 1222, 440, 948, 277, 101, 747, 1201, 92, 1277, 1839, 1204, 1109, 1077. *Part II.*—Nos. 833, 677, 1078, 1311, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323.

### Punishment for Murder under the Law of 1860—Held that the Death Penalty is Void and that Sentence Results in Imprisonment for Life.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard.

*Moses Lowenberg, Plaintiff in Error vs. The*

*People Defendants in Error.*—This is the case which it was stipulated should dispose of the Jefferds case, so far as it was affected by the points involved; and the judgment of the Court, if it shall be sustained, is of the highest importance in respect to the many murder cases now and to come before the Courts of the State.

The following are the concurring opinions of two Justices, constituting the opinion of the Court:

BY THE COURT: LEONARD, J.—The Act of 1860 distinctly recognizes as an existing fact that certain crimes are punishable with death.

Is murder such a crime? From the earliest ages, until the enactment of the statute referred to, murder has been uniformly punished with death by the nation to which the colony of New-York belonged in 1775, and at the time of our separation from the mother country. The Statutes and Common Law of that country are, by the Constitution of this State, continued in force, except so far as they are repealed or abrogated.

The act in question has not repealed or abrogated the penalty of death in case of murder, nor has any other statute of this State. On the contrary, the act of 1860 excepts murder in the first degree from the abrogation of the death penalty as a punishment for crimes.

The fourth section provides a distinct penalty for crimes punishable with death. The offender shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State Prison until the punishment of death shall be inflicted.

It is made the duty of the Court to pass this sentence upon the conviction of the offender.

The mode of inflicting death is not prescribed. No warrant can therefore be issued by the Governor for the execution of the person convicted and sentenced.

The condemned offender will remain, necessarily, in the State Prison awaiting the warrant the residue of his life.

This result was perhaps the intention of the author of the act, although not probably that of the Legislature.

The intention of the author or of the Legislature is not, however, referred to as an argument for or against the judgment.

The sentence pronounced is within the letter of the statute, in my opinion.

The crimes punishable with death, referred to in the 4th section of the act of 1860, are not limited to cases where the penalty of death is provided by statute.

The first section of the late act is inconsistent with, and must be held to have repealed the first section of title 1, chapter 1, part 4 of the Revised Statutes, without the amendment provided by section 7 of the act. That amendment is, however, disconnected from everything else in the chapter, and stands without any legal effect.

No argument is to be drawn, therefore, from the words "as herein provided," contained in the amended section, limiting the description of the offender contained in the 4th section of the act, so as to require a statutory direction to include the offender who is to be sentenced.

The objection that the sentence was possessed after the expiration of the term of the Court, or in vacation, is not well taken.

It does not appear that the term had closed. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace is authorized to continue its term so as to complete any unfinished trial. The term may have been prolonged from that cause. The presumption of law is in favor of the regularity of the proceedings of Courts of Justice.

The judgment ought to be affirmed.

PECKHAM, J.—I incline to think enough may be gathered by putting together parts of its different sections to hold and adjudge that murder, "of the first degree," as therein defined, was a "crime punishable with death," as prescribed in the 4th and 5th sections of the Laws of 1860, p. 712.

The 1st section of that act declares that "no crime hereafter committed, except treason and murder of the first degree, shall be punished with death."

It is true this section does not affirmatively enact that these crimes shall be so punished, but it does declare that no others shall.

The second section defines murder "of the first degree."

The fourth and fifth sections prescribe the punishment of persons "convicted of any crime punishable with death"—but do not declare or define the crimes so punishable. The sixth section prescribes the punishment of "murder in the second degree." Section ninth declares that "the provisions of this act for the punishment of murder in the first degree shall apply to the crime of treason."

This is a strong implication that the punishment prescribed in the fourth and fifth sections, for persons "convicted of any crime punishable with death," applies to the crime of murder of the first degree—as there are but two punishments prescribed in that act, and one is confined expressly to persons guilty of "murder in the second degree."

The other punishment is therefore necessarily applied to murder of the first degree.

The eighth section recognizes the same thing.

The seventh section is only confusing, but does not destroy the enactments of the others.

The assuming that "murder of the first degree," of which the prisoner is convicted, is by this act punishable with death, is the act, in that respect, constitutional?

The fifth section of the first article of the Constitution of 1846 declares that "cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted."

Execution by hanging was the mode adopted and required by law prior to the act of 1860, but that act expressly repealed the statute as to hanging, and has substituted nothing in its place.

In the People vs. Hartung (22 N. Y. R., 107,) Judge Denio properly says that it is not clear whether under his act "the manner of the execution should be determined by the Court, the Governor or the Sheriff."

If it cannot be decided which one has the power to direct the manner of the execution, can either one exercise any such power? I think all would agree, having reference to the duties of the different officers, that the manner of execution should be directed by the Court. Prior to this statute, I think the Court has always so directed in this State. If it were the duty of the Court, then the Court committed an error in this case in omitting to give such direction.

It may justly be added, that there is nothing in the act in terms authorizing either the Court or the Governor to direct the manner of the execution.

If the execution, then, shall ever be effected, its manner, practically, will rest entirely in the discretion of the Sheriff.

The prisoner may thus "suffer" death in any manner agreeable to the discretion or the caprice of the Sheriff? He may shoot, burn or torture him, or even starve him to death.

It is no answer to say that the prohibition in the Constitution is equally obligatory upon the Sheriff as upon other officials.

Where is the remedy in case of its violation in such a case? This constitutional prohibition was directed to the Legislature. It was intended to guide and govern their legislation. It was never aimed at a mere executive officer, whose whole duty under our Government is simply to carry into effect a certain and declared law.

Suppose the Legislature should enact that a person guilty of a certain offence, should suffer such punishment, except hanging, as the Sheriff of the county where he should be sentenced to jail should think proper to inflict.

Would that be a valid law? I think not—for one reason, because it would permit, not that it directed, cruel and unusual punishments. The Constitution intended that the Legislature should declare punishments not cruel and unusual—not leave it to the discretion of a Sheriff whether they should be inflicted—and that is the view of this statute.

But there is another difficulty in the record in this case, which I think fatal to this conviction.

The Court of Sessions, sitting on the 4th day of January, 1862, sentenced the prisoner to be executed on the 20th day of February, 1863, and "to imprisonment at hard labor until such punishment of death shall be inflicted."

The Court thus inflict a punishment of over thirteen and a half months at hard labor, beside the punishment of death, when the act only authorizes a sentence of a year at hard labor.

In the People vs. Hartung, before cited, the Court expressly held that imprisonment at hard labor before execution was an additional punishment, and in that case as it was imposed by an act passed after the offence had been committed, the Court held it to be an *ex post facto* law, unconstitutional and void. In the case at bar this additional imprisonment or punishment, being wholly unauthorized by law, is therefore illegal and void.

It may be urged that the Governor, being authorized to issue his warrant for the prisoner's execution, may do so under the act at any time after a year from such sentence, whether the time shall have arrived for the execution according to the sentence or not.

It is true he may, and must wait until after the expiration of the year from the time sentence was pronounced; but has he any authority to issue his warrant for the execution before the time fixed by the sentence? No such authority is given him. He does not pass or pronounce the sentence. He simply commands it "to be carried into execution."

But assuming that this act is utterly void for any reason, so far as regards the death penalty, is the punishment of imprisonment thereby rendered ineffectual, or in any degree impaired? I incline to think not.

Suppose the act had declared that any person guilty of murder in the first degree should be confined in prison until the Legislature should pass a valid law to hang him. Very probably the Legislature might not have the power to pass a valid law to that effect. It might be regarded as an *ex post facto* law; but would such a provision nullify or impair the penalty of imprisonment? I think not. It would be simply another way—an oblique and crooked way, perhaps—of imposing a penalty of imprisonment for life.

It is by no means clear that the Legislature, or the author of this statute, intended that the convict should be ever actually executed. All the provisions as to inflicting death seem intended rather for alarm, than for real peril to the convict.

By the fifth section it is declared that no execution shall take place until the whole record of the proceedings shall be certified by the Clerk of the Court to the Governor, nor until the Governor shall issue his warrant, &c. Yet there is no statute making it the duty of the Clerk to transmit such certified copy. Nor is the Governor required ever to issue his warrant. He is not, even affirmatively, in terms authorized to issue it.

Holding the statute effective, therefore, as to the imprisonment, and void as to the death penalty—that passing a formal sentence of death, in itself utterly void, and that cannot be executed accompanied with a sentence of imprisonment, until the punishment of death shall be inflicted, is simply a mode of sentencing to imprisonment for life, this judgment may be sustained.

The dissenting opinion of Presiding Justice INGRAHAM will appear in a subsequent issue.

A. Oakey Hall for the People; H. L. Clinton for prisoner.

## Suit by the Grantee to Recover Damage of the Grantor, for Injury to Property of which he was never in Possession.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

*Garret S. Mott* vs. *Israel Coddington and John Herbert.*—This was an action to recover damages for a loss alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the partial destruction by fire of certain mills and machinery, of which he was the equitable owner, as claimed.

The complaint alleged that in June, 1861, a contract in writing was entered into between the defendants and himself, by which they were to convey to him a certain real property with mills thereon, situated at Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey, in consideration of the conveyance on the plaintiff's part to them, of a certain real property in Brooklyn, clear of all incumbrances except a certain mortgage, and the rights of the public and the City of Brooklyn, to Second-avenue. The plaintiff then alleges that the deeds were virtually conveyed as required by the agreement, but that the defendants have neglected and refused to deliver possession. Also that, since the exchange of deeds, the mills on the property conveyed by the defendants have been partially destroyed by fire, damaging them to the extent of about $12,000, and rendering them worth only about half as much as before. The action is to recover of the defendants the amount of loss thus sustained.

The answer denied that the plaintiff ever had any title to the property, which he agreed to convey to the defendants, or that he had authority to convey the same to them, and alleged that the deed was from one Wm. A. Bull, in blank, and when signed was intended to be filled in with the name of one Chesley as grantee, and otherwise to be no conveyance. The answer averred that the insertion of the defendant's name without the authority of Bull or Chesley, and that the instrument in the form delivered to the defendant was void, and never passed any title to them.

The defendants denied that the plaintiffs had ever asked or been refused possession of the property agreed to be conveyed to him by them.

Complaint dismissed.

Townsend, Dyett & Raymond for plaintiff; Tracy, Wait & Olmstead for defendant.

## A Verdict Set Aside on the Ground of Excessive Damages, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Justice Scrugham.

*Charles L. Brown* vs. *Euclid Chadsey.*—This was an action brought by a Boston shipping merchant against the defendant, President of the Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I., to recover for false imprisonment. The plaintiff alleged that while on his way from Pier No. 2, North River, to the Brandreth House, in this City, he was arrested at the instance of the defendant on a charge of robbing a bank, but that when taken before a magistrate, no complainant appeared. The facts were somewhat aggravated, and the jury gave the plaintiff on a former trial $2,000. That verdict was set aside on the ground of excessive damages. The second trial now resulted in a verdict of $7,500 for the plaintiff.

G. T. Genks for plaintiff; J. W. Edmonds & S. Sanxey for defendant.

## Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

*Bartlett* vs. *Morrissey.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

*Newton* vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

*Solomon* vs. *Solomon.*—Decree settled.

## Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Saturday next, March 14, 1863.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....MARCH 12, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 101¾ | 455 Pacific M. S. Co.....187 |
| 75,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou 103 | 350 do.....186½ |
| 10,000 do.....102¾ | 50 do.....187¾ |
| 12,000 do.....102⅞ | 400 do.....188 |
| 95,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou 96½ | 50 do.....b3 188¼ |
| 10,000 do.....96 | 100 do.....b30 188 |
| 5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg. 95¼ | 50 do.....s10 187½ |
| 25,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. | 200 do.....187½ |
| Notes..Oct. & Ap 106 | 200 do.....187½ |
| 1,000 do. Feb. & Aug 104⅞ | 150 do.....s3 187 |
| 80,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. 99¾ | 100 do.....s10 187 |
| 20,000 do.....Dec. 99⅞ | 100 do.....s60 183 |
| 9,000 do.....Nov. 100 | 100 do.....s30 185 |
| 1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '62.....101 | 100 do.....b10 187½ |
| 1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '70.....105 | 200 N. Y. Cen. R.....117⅛ |
| 8,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L. 100 | 500 do.....117¼ |
| 1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..... 62½ | 50 Erie Railway P.....100½ |
| 1,000 do..... 62½ | 200 Hud. Riv. R.....98 |
| 5,500 Virginia St. 6s..... 67 | 300 do.....98¼ |
| 9,000 N. C. St. 6s..... 79½ | 100 do.....98½ |
| 8,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 62 | 100 do.....98¾ |
| 2,000 Cal. State 7s.....135 | 50 do.....s60 98 |
| 1,000 do.....131⅞ | 450 do.....99 |
| 4,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76, Con. 126 | 50 do.....99½ |
| 3,000 Har. R. 2d m'g.....104 | 100 do.....s60 99 |
| 2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds 130 | 200 do.....99¾ |
| 2,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B. 110 | 500 do.....s3 99½ |
| 28,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m. 71 | 100 do.....s30 99¾ |
| 1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. ext 115 | 800 Harlem Rl'd.....39 |
| 3,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d. 79 | 1200 do.....38½ |
| 1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d..105¾ | 200 do.....s30 38½ |
| 6,000 Tol. & W. 1st M..105 | 600 do.....38¾ |
| 25 Bank of Commerce 94 | 200 do.....38⅞ |
| 5 Hanover Bank..... 88 | 400 Harlem R. Prfd.....85 |
| 25 Metropolitan Bank.103 | 100 do.....84⅞ |
| 25 Shoe & Leather Bk.104 | 200 do.....s30 84 |
| 10 Continental Bank. 90 | 550 Mich. Cen. R.....104⅛ |
| 30 Imp. & Traders' Bk.100½ | 200 do.....b30 104½ |
| 25 do.....100 | 50 Ill. Central R. S.....92 |
| 10,000 Amer. Gold.....158½ | 100 do.....91⅞ |
| 130,000 do.....159¼ | 100 do.....91¾ |
| 120,000 do.....159 | 200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.....60¾ |
| 100 Williamsb'h Gas Co 150 | 100 do.....60⅞ |
| 50 Canton Company..... 26 | 500 do.....61 |
| 50 do.....b60 26 | 100 do.....b30 61 |
| 14 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 128 | 25 Panama R.....190 |
| 100 Cum. Coal Prf..... 19⅞ | 1200 Clev. & Pitts R.....67 |
| 400 Quicksilver M. Co.. 60 | 400 do.....b30 67¼ |
| 150 do..... 58 | 200 do.....b15 67 |
| 170 do..... 57 | 200 do.....s10 66½ |
| 125 do..... 56 | 200 do.....66⅞ |
| 50 do.....s10 55 | 400 do.....66¾ |
| 800 do..... 55 | 100 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 161 |
| 550 Erie Railway..... 78¼ | 200 Gal. & Chi. R.....93 |
| 10 do..... 78½ | 600 Clev. & Tol. Rd.....95¾ |
| 900 do..... 78⅛ | 150 Chic. & R. I. R.....93½ |
| 400 do.....b10 78¼ | 100 do.....93¼ |
| 300 do.....b30 78¾ | 50 Chic., B. & Q. R.....109½ |
| 200 do.....c 78 | 100 do.....109¼ |
| 300 do.....s10 78 | 200 Mil. & P. du C. R.....39¾ |
| 200 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R. b10 62¾ | 10 do.....40 |
| 150 do..... 62⅝ | 30 M. & P. du C. 1st pf. 110 |
| 100 do.....b60 63¼ | 350 Chic. & N. W. R.....17 |
| 200 do.....b60 63½ | 28 Alt. & T. H.....32 |
| 100 do..... 63 | 110 Chic. & Alton R.....65 |
| 50 A. & T. H. Pref..... 68½ | 50 Chi. & A. R. Prf. b30 86 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 101¾ | 200 Hudson R. R.....99½ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou 102¾ | 400 do.....b30 99¾ |
| 20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. | 100 do.....s30 99¼ |
| Notes. Oct. & Apl. 106 | 200 do.....99¾ |
| 1,000 do.....106¼ | 200 do.....b30 100 |
| 6,000 do. Feb. & Aug. 104⅞ | 800 do.....s60 99 |
| 35,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 99¾ | 500 Harlem R.....38½ |
| 6,000 Mo. State 6s..... 62¼ | 400 do.....38¾ |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 62 | 200 do.....39 |
| 3,600 Erie 3d M. B. '83..117 | 200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.....108 |
| 1,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt 42 | 200 do.....108¼ |
| 60,000 Amer. Gold.....159 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.....91¾ |
| 120,000 do.....160 | 250 do.....92 |
| 5,000 do.....160½ | 200 Harlem R. Pref.. s30 84 |
| 18 Bank of Commerce 95½ | 100 do.....s10 84½ |
| 100 Cumb. Coal Prefd.. 19½ | 200 do.....s30 84½ |
| 350 Quicks'r M. Co.... 50 | 200 do.....s30 84⅝ |
| 50 do.....b10 50¼ | 100 do.....84¾ |
| 200 do..... 49½ | 500 do.....85 |
| 200 do..... 49 | 300 M. S. & N. I. R.....60½ |
| 350 Chi. & Alt. Pr...b30 85½ | 1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.....66¼ |
| 50 do..... 85 | 600 do.....b15 66½ |
| 50 Pac. Mail S. Co......187¼ | 300 do.....b10 66½ |
| 600 do.....187 | 100 do.....66⅜ |
| 90 do.....186½ | 200 do.....s10 66¼ |
| 50 do.....186¾ | 50 Gal. & Chic. R.....92½ |
| 100 do.....s15 185½ | 500 Clev. & Tol. R.....95½ |
| 175 N. Y. Cen. R.....117½ | 100 Chi. & R. I. R.....93 |
| 400 Erie Railway..... 78 | 100 do.....b30 93¼ |
| 50 do..... 77⅞ | 20 do.....92⅞ |
| 300 do..... 77¾ | 150 do.....93¼ |
| 600 do.....s30 77½ | 100 do.....b30 93¾ |
| 100 do..... 77⅝ | 50 Chic. & Alton R.....65½ |
| 100 Erie Railway Pref. 100 | 300 C., B. & Q. Rd......110 |
| 300 do.....100¼ | 15 P., F. W. & C. R.....63 |
| 700 do.....100½ | 50 do.....s30 62¾ |
| 200 Mich. Cen. R......104 | |

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. | 100 Harlem R.....39 |
| Notes.....106½ | 600 do.....38⅞ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer. 99¾ | 150 Harlem R. Pref.....85 |
| 125,000 Amer. Gold.....159 | 500 do.....84⅞ |
| 1000 Penn Coal Co. b30.126 | 100 do.....s30 84¼ |
| 500 do.....b30. 127 | 100 M. S. & N. I. R.....60¾ |
| 400 Cumb. Coal Pref.... 20 | 100 do.....s3 60¾ |
| 350 QuicksilverM. Co.... 51 | 100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.....108½ |
| 450 do..... 52 | 100 Clev. & Pitt. R.....66½ |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co.....187¼ | 700 do.....66⅞ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R.....117¾ | 1200 do.....67 |
| 200 Erie R.....78⅝ | 200 do.....b3 67¼ |
| 600 do.....78¼ | 100 Clev. & Tol. R.....95¾ |
| 200 do.....s3 78½ | 300 Chi. & N. W. R.....17 |
| 100 Hud. River R...s30 99¼ | 200 do.....16¾ |
| 100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 40 | |

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg 101¾ | 1200 Harlem R. Pref. s30 85 |
| 500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱. c. | 200 do.....85½ |
| Notes.....106⅛ | 300 do.....85¼ |
| 10,000 Debt Certif..... 99⅞ | 500 Clev. & Pitts. R. s30 66 |
| 285,000 Amer. Gold.....161 | 500 do.....66¼ |
| 100 QuicksilverMin. Co. 50 | 300 do.....s10 66½ |
| 25 do..... 50 | 400 do.....66⅛ |
| 100 do..... 49½ | 200 do.....66½ |
| 100 do..... 49 | 20 Gal. & Chi R.....93 |
| 150 Pacific Mail.....186½ | 2100 Clev. & Tol. R.....95¼ |
| 250 do.....186¼ | 100 Chic. & R. I. R.....93¼ |
| 50 do.....s10 186 | 200 do.....93 |
| 31 do.....186 | 100 do.....b5 93 |
| 500 Erie Railway..... 78 | 750 do.....92⅞ |
| 500 Harlem R..... 39 | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.....63 |
| 350 do..... 38⅞ | |

THURSDAY, March 12—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin advanced, late today, to 161 ₱ cent. In the forenoon the market fluctuated between 158@159¾. At the Second Regular Board 160 ₱ cent. was paid, and at the 4 o'clock Board 161 ₱ cent. was paid and bid, as the call left off. The Exchange market for Saturday's steamer was unsettled through the day, the transactions being governed by the price of Gold, at the moment, in the Street.

The demand for Government Securities of every class further improved, to-day, and quite a heavy business was done, partly by private contract, at an advance of ½@¾ ₱ cent. on the sales of yesterday. The sales altogether amount probably to $700,000 or $800,000. The Railway Shares moved sluggishly through the several Boards of the day, with two or three exceptions, like Hudson River, which advanced to within a fraction of par, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which continued on the downward turn of yesterday, on various rumors, affecting, or supposed to affect, the question of the position of the Stock. The purchases of Pacific Mail continue on a large scale, and another rise of 2 ₱ cent. was established today; some cash sales were made as high as 188 at the First Board, this morning. The excitement in the Quicksilver Company has considerably abated, although the variations continue wide, 51 up to 60, and down to 49 ₱ cent., since yesterday afternoon. At the 4 o'clock Public Board, the general market was steady, and the following prices, compared with last night, show a partial improvement:

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 157 | 161 | Harlem | 38⅞ | 39 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 102½ | 102¾ | Harlem Pref. | 84¼ | 85¼ |
| Tennessees | 62 | 62 | Mich. Central | 103½ | 104 |
| Missouris | 62 | 62¼ | Mich. Southern | 60¾ | 60⅞ |
| N. Y. Central | 117¼ | 117½ | Mich. Guarant'd | 108⅝ | 108 |
| Erie | 77¾ | 78 | Illinois Central | 92 | 92½ |
| Erie Preferred | 100 | 100 | Pittsburgh | 67 | 66½ |
| Hudson | 98¾ | 99½ | Fort Wayne | 63 | 63 |
| Toledo | 95⅝ | 95¾ | Rock Island | 93 | 93 |
| Pacific Mail | 184 | 186½ | Treasury Certifs | 99½ | 99¾ |
| Quicksilver Co | 51 | 49 | 7-30 Tr. Notes | 106 | 106¼ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 112 | Metropolitan | 102¾ |
| Merchants' | 101 | Corn Exchange | 100 |
| America | 113½ | Continental | 86 |
| Ocean | 80 | Importers' & Traders' | 104 |
| Pacific | 84½ | Park | 107 |
| Hanover | 88 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie thirds, '83 | 115 | Chi. & N. W. s. f. | 110 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 111 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd. | 71 |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 106½ | Chi. & N. W. seconds | 41½ |
| Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77 | 112 | Lack. & W. Bds | 121 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 118 | Tol. & Wab. 1sts | 105 |
| Hud. conv., '67 | 105 | Tol. & Wab. seconds | 91½ |
| Harlem seconds, '64 | 103 | Gal. & Chi. firsts | 115 |
| Harlem thirds | 107 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds. | 105¾ |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts. | 128 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds. | 79 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds | 103½ | Clev. & Pitts. 2ds | 106 |
| N. Ind. Gosh. L. | 106 | Clev. & Pitts. thirds | 103 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75 | 130 | Clev. & Pitts. fourths | 80 |
| T. H. & Alt. 2ds | 90 | | |

The following interesting facts in regard to the case just decided in the United States Supreme Court, in regard to taxing National Stocks under State authority, are communicated from a well advised source:

The decision just made in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth against the Commissioners of Taxes of New-York, affirms in its broadest sense the decision of that Court made in 1829, while Chief Justice MARSHALL was on the bench, that money loaned to the General Government, and the securities taken and held for the same, are exempt from all taxation by the State authorities.

This litigation has been carried on by the Bank of the Commonwealth, under the advice of their counsel, since 1859, and in opposition to the views of the other leading Banks, until the decision of the Court of Appeals, in 1861, when they saw a prospect of success in the United States Supreme Court; they then entered into the contest, and strove to be first to obtain the benefit of a favorable result.

The Bank of Commerce has succeeded also in getting a case decided which involved their assessment for 1862, and the exemption claimed under the act of Congress of that year. The first case, however, resettles the fundamental constitutional question.

In that case, Mr. BRADFORD and Mr. PARIS appeared at Washington for the Bank, and Mr. DEVELIN and JAMES T. BRADY for the City. Mr. LORD appeared for the Bank of Commerce in their case.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, March 7 | $181,098,329 | $174,680,212 | $39,706,089 | $8,693,195 |
| Boston, March 9 | 79,274,199 | 35,215,371 | 7,539,097 | 8,224,336 |
| Phila., March 9 | 38,603,871 | 30,679,289 | 4,249,038 | 3,608,870 |
| Total | $299,976,399 | $240,583,842 | $51,537,151 | $20,526,901 |
| Last week | 296,987,106 | 239,336,756 | 51,333,079 | 20,455,833 |
| Last year | 272,273,147 | 141,831,707 | 41,715,909 | 15,137,849 |

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week of March were:

| | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $3,052 | $6,448 |
| Freight | 8,804 | 17,832 |
| Total | $11,857 | $24,280 |
| Increase | | $12,423 |

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the same week were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1862 | $18,890 |
| 1863 | 24,253 |
| Increase | $5,363 |

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad earnings for February, were:

| | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Freight | $85,862 | $161,610 |
| Passengers | 20,936 | 38,625 |
| Mails, &c | 3,254 | 4,301 |
| Total | $110,054 | $204,537 |

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the last week was as follows:

| | Week. Tons. cwt. | Year. Tons. cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 6,809 16 | 40,259 00 |
| Shipped South | 17,142 11 | 106,317 15 |
| Total | 24,042 07 | 146,317 15 |

For corresponding time last year:

| | Week. Tons. cwt. | Year. Tons. cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 3,578 19 | 36,982 19 |
| Shipped South | 11,293 19 | 110,270 19 |
| Total | 14,872 18 | 147,253 18 |
| Decrease | | 677 03 |

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company earnings for the week ending March 7, 1863:

| | 1863. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $11,021 95 | $6,460 46 |
| Freight | 11,796 28 | 9,941 72 |
| Sundries | 974 33 | 899 33 |
| Total | $23,792 56 | $17,301 51 |
| Total this month to date | 23,792 56 | 17,301 51 |
| Total since 1st January | 258,996 74 | 200,078 17 |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $2,806,549 20, including for Customs, $141,000; Payments, $1,378,781 28; Balance, $15,335,659 63.

## Sales of Real Estate—MARCH 12.

By A. J. BEECKER, SON & Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 lots on 3d-av., east side, between 58th and 59th sts., each | $3,800 |
| 4 lots on 116th-st., north side, west of 9th-av., each | 425 |
| 12 lots on 115th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., each | 600 |
| House and about 14½ lots on Washington Heights | 17,750 |
| 3 lots on 7th-av. and 15th-st | 13,000 |

At Auction, by D. M. SEAMAN, late with A. H. MULLER.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 lots east side 10th-av., between 65th and 66th sts., 20x80, each | $1,300 |
| 1 lot west side 10th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., 25x100 | 2,460 |
| 1 lot north side 55th-st., 150 feet east of 7th av., 25x100.5 | 2,450 |
| 2 lots north side 51st-st., 475 feet east of 11th av., 25x100.5, each | 1,250 |
| 3 lots south side 109th-st., 110 feet east of 3d-av., 25x100.10, each | 705 |
| 5 lots north side 109th-st., 300 feet east of 2d-av., 20x100.11, each | 510 |

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 4,973 bbls. Flour, 374 bbls. and 1,238 bags Corn Meal, 1,613 bushels Wheat, 7,815 bushels Corn, 1,935 bushels Rye, 27 bushels Barley, 11,222 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 6,999 pkgs. Provisions, and 440 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. Pots at $8 75@$8 87½; Pearls continue as last noticed.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous quotations. Java 37½c.@39c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 32c.@35c., Rio at 30½c.@34½c., and St. Domingo at 30c.@31c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand to-day, including Middling Uplands at 85½c.@86c., chiefly at 86c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day; prices have not varied materially. The reported sales since our last have been 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 15; poor to choice extra State at $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 65@$7 75 ₱ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 90 | @$7 15 |
| Extra State | 7 20 | @ 7 65 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 20 | @ 9 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds | 7 65 | @ 7 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 7 80 | @ 9 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 75 | @ 9 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 7 75 | @10 25 |

Southern Flour is in fair request at previous rates; sales 1,500 bbls., at $7 50@$7 85 for poor to good superfine; $7 90@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 55@$10 25 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $7 20@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 60@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 95@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 30,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 77@$1 80; Red do. at $1 72@$1 77; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 66@$1 68; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 65; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 60; and Amber Jersey, at $1 78@$1 80 ₱ bush. Corn is in limited demand at lower rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,500 bushels, at 91c.@94c., chiefly at 91c.@93c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for Eastern, do.; 82c.@88c. for Unsound, and 96c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bush. Rye is in more demand at $1 08@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bush.; sales, 12,500 bush. Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 80c.@82c., Western at 80c.@82c., State at 82c.@83c. ₱ bush. Barley is inactive, at $1 42½@$1 58 ₱ bushel; sales, 4,000 bushels. Sales were also made of 600 bushels Barley Malt at $1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are selling slowly to-day, at 21c.@27c., according to quality, ₱ ℔.

METALS—Have been quiet at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 132 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@57c., and 575 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, and prices somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at declining prices. Sales 450 bbls., at $14 50@$14 65 for old Mess, $16 75 for new Mess; and $11 50@$13 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 7½c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in less request at 7¼c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Sales, 1,270 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales, 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet; sales since our last, 160 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 17c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 13c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day. Sales 480 hhds., including New Orleans at 10½c.@12¾c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c., ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request. The Messrs. STUART now quote. Best Loaf, at 15⅞c.; best Crushed, at 15¾c.; Granulated and Ground, at 15½c.; White, (A,) 14¾c.; Yellow, (C,) at 13¼c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 120,000 ℔s., at 12⅝c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKEY—Sales 675 bbls., in lots, at 46½c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active. For Liverpool the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 40 bbls. Pork, (by steamer,) at 7s. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 17s. 6d.@30s. by sailing vessel, and 40s.@50s. by steamer; 500 boxes Starch, by a foreign vessel, at 27s.@30s.; and 500 bags Clover Seed, by steamer, at 60s. ₱ ton. For London—50 hhds. Tallow, and 100 tons Oil Cake, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—350 boxes Bacon, at 25s. ₱ ton. For Marseilles, a foreign bark took Petroleum on terms not made public.

## Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of New-York | Mar. 14 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| New-York | Mar. 14 | New-York | Southampton |
| Hibernian | Mar. 14 | Portland | Liverpool. |
| Arabia | Mar. 18 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Baltimore | Mar. 21 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Teutonia | Mar. 21 | New-York | Southampton |
| Australasian | Mar. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Europa | April 1 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Asia | April 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonia | Feb. 25 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Australasian | Feb. 28 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Edinburgh | Mar. 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Europa | Mar. 7 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Saxonia | Mar. 7 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Asia | Mar. 14 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hansa | Mar. 18 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Bavaria | Mar. 25 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Hammonia | April 8 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Borussia | April 22 | Southampton | New-York. |

## European Mails.

The mails per steamship *Hibernian*, *via* Portland, close on Friday at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per the *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, per the *City of New-York*, close on the same day at 10½ A. M.

## Mails for the Southern Coast and the West Indies.

The mails for Newbern, Port Royal, Beaufort, North and South Carolina, per steamship *Fah-Kee*, close at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

# PERSONAL.

FRIEND.—I REPLY FOR THE ABSENT ONE; would like to hear from you. PATRIOT.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, was born with a natural gift: she tells the past and the future: she causes speedy marriages; shows a likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. Ring basement bell.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

HYGIENE WHISKY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY,
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.
WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

25 CENTS {GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.} PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.

We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bales per month of
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.
THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.
Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find
THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor.
Put up only in one pound packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS,
TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED,
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
*Which entirely supersede the home-made article.*
A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents.
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N. Y.

AS MANY FORMER PUPILS OF THE NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL are in the United States Army and Navy, filling various positions in the different departments thereof, and as we have already heard of the death of several, in hospital and on the battle-field, we hereby request all persons who are aware that any of our graduates have thus fallen, to give or send all information they possess, of time, places and manner of death, to the agents of our institution, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York, or Messrs. Jordan & Brothers, No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, or to Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal of Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton Co., Penn.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

**AS COOK.**—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOMAN as cook, who fully understands her business, and is capable of taking charge of any kitchen; understands all kinds of meats, game and poultry, desserts of all kinds, and understands all kinds of baking in every style, and wishes a situation in a first-class private family; no others need apply. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room, between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and cake; would do part of the plain washing; no objections to the country in Summer; best of references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable person, as cook in a private family; understands making bread and biscuit, and also game and soup, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. To be seen, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of pastry and game; would like to engage in a small private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st. Has he best of City reference.

**AS COOK.**—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, as cook in a small, respectable family; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a first-rate laundress; is competent; has good reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 107 West 27th-st., in the cottage.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a first-class boarding house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 445 4th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5, in the store.

**AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.**—SITUATIONS wanted, by two competent persons; as cook, understands her business perfectly, and as chambermaid; understands her business; would do sewing or fine washing, and can give very satisfactory references. Call at No. 54 West 26th-st.

**AS COOK.**—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNderstands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best City references, wants a situation in a private family. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; an excellent chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 26th-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; would be willing to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate baker; best of City references given. Apply at No. 94 Monroe-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

**AS COOK.**—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of testimonials as to capability and character; has lived eight years in one family. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Reference can be given. Can be seen until suited at No. 11 Prince-st., near Bowery.

**AS COOK.**—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, in the City or country, by a very competent woman, with satisfactory reference. Call or address COOK, No. 69 6th-av., basement.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av., second floor, back room.

**AS COOK AND WAITRESS.**—WANTED, situations in a first-class private family; they are excellent servants, and have the very best of City reference. Call at No. 171 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing, or take care of an invalid lady; can dute; would go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 185 East 31th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business, and can give good recommendations. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., in the thread and needle store, between 31st and 32d sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a young woman; can sew on a machine; can do embroidery and fine sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do upstair work and fine washing and ironing, or to attend to children; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 171 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 2?th-st., near 7th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and fine washer or nurse; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl wishes a situation in this City to do chamberwork, has no objections to do housework in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent baker. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., fourth floor, back room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at or address No. 92 West 19th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable girl wishes a place in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 Delancey-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 33-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; best of City reference; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st.

**AS LADY'S MAID.**—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing in the best manner perfectly; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses in every style. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited. Call to No. 9 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTed, a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; she must be neat, capable and fond of children, with City reference. Call, from 9 to 12, at No. 53 East 34th-st.

**AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and light chamberwork or waiting alone; has the best of City reference. Call at 113 West 24th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs.

**AS WET NURSE.**—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, who lost her baby at its birth, wishes a situation as wet nurse; can be recommended by her Doctor. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 7th-av., third floor, front room.

**AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.**—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

**AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.**—A SITuation wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call, for two days, at 112 Degraw-st., below Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

**AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., for two days.

**AS WAITRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work thoroughly. Can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 194 East 13th-st.

**AS LAUNDRESS, &c.**—WANTED, BY AN experienced girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or regular laundress; does fluting and shirt-ironing in magnificent style; wages $8. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

**AS LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, some family washing at her own house. Can give good references. Also, would take two girls to board. Apply at No. 106 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, top floor, Room No. 18.

## MALES.

**AS COACHMAN.**—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous of procuring a good situation for his coachman. Call or address No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where he can be recommended.

**AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.**—WANTED, a situation by a steady, sober, single man; he is a good groom and careful driver; has good City reference. Can be seen by addressing C. W., in care of Mr. Stellins, saddle and harness store, No. 1,166 Broadway.

**ENGINEER.**—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIAble engineer, high or low pressure, whose health will not permit him to remain in his present place, (a large mill,) desires a situation; a steamboat preferred. Address H. P., Box No. 1,136 Post-office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of family in a dry goods, hardware or house furnishing store, having had experience in each; the very best of reference as to honesty and diligent attention to business. Direct to Box No. 208, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF age, a situation in an office. Best of reference. Address B. W. F., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## MALES.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS'
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Believing that an agency through which merchants can obtain clerks, and clerks places, can be made useful to both parties, the undersigned has opened an office for this purpose at No. 62 John-st., near William. No efforts on his part will be spared to procure good clerks for the one, and good places for the other. In connection with each clerk's name will be appended such information as can be ascertained in regard to him, and in no case will a clerk be recommended whose position is not fair through references.

In commencing a business of this kind, it is difficult to make the charge just right at first, as the expenses cannot be fully ascertained; but relying on a liberal support from those most interested, they are made correspondingly low; the risk, if any, is clearly on the part of the agent. Those interested are invited to call and get circulars.

JAMES WEEKES.

**AS GARDENER.**—SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference from gentlemen in the City. Address T. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man as gardener; one who fully understands his business. His wife would also go as cook, &c.; both will be found thorough servants, or would hire, with privilege of a cottage. The best country reference given. Address J. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business—fruit, flowers and vegetables; is a married man without family. Best of City reference as to capacity, honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all it branches; can give undoubted reference as to character, &c.; has lived fifteen years in his last place. Refers to Walter M. Franklin, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

**AS GARDENER.**—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married Scotchman, who understands his business in fruit, flowers and vegetables, &c., &c.; good references from his last employer. Address, for two days, N. D. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man; has no family; thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments; can produce the best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man (Protestant) who understands the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and the care of a greenhouse. Call at Mr. Elliott's, No. 27 John-st., or address WM. HENRY.

**AS GARDENER, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener and farmer by a single man; is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address R. Q., Box 195 *Times* Office.

**AS FARMER AND GARDENER.**—WANTed, a situation, by a practical working man; is a Protestant; his wife as laundress or dairy maid. Address J. M. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

**AS FOREMAN FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.**—Wanted, a situation in the above branches, by a single man; has excellent reference. Any gentleman who wants such a man can address N. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.**—Situation wanted as coachman and plain gardener; can milk a cow, if required; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has good reference. Address D. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; has seven years' excellent references in City and country; would make himself generally useful. Address J. O., 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—A YOUNG MAN JUST ARrived from the old country wants a situation as coachman or groom; understands his business in all its branches, and can be well recommended. Apply at the private stable, No. 237 9th-st. No objection to go to the country.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and would keep things in good style; good City reference. Address W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; also, his wife as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; very best City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, who has the best of City and country references, wishes a situation in the above capacity; is willing and obliging, and knows his business. Address M. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young single man (English;) is quite competent to take care of road or carriage horses; has first-class City references. Address R. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and to assist in the garden; can milk a cow if required; has good reference, is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman; understand the care and management of horses; has no objection to the country; good references. Address J. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; has two years' reference, no objection to the country; is a Protestant. Address W. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

# HELP WANTED.

**A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—WANTed, a smart, tidy and competent girl, that can come well recommended, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; will find a good home, and receive kind treatment and a full equivalent for her services. Call at No. 132 West 40th-st.

**A NURSE.**—WANTED, A VERY CAPABLE nurse, to take care of four children; none but the most efficient, and who can bring the highest testimonials for character, need apply. Inquire at 11 A. M., at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

**A GOVERNESS.**—WANTED, A GOVERNESS to superintend the education of three boys in a neighboring town. None but those fully competent need apply. Address, giving particulars and references, K, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

**AN ENTRY CLERK.**—WANTED FOR ONE month, in a jobbing-house, an entry clerk; only experienced persons need apply; salary $50 per month. Address Box No. 424 Post-office.

**A FARMER.**—WANTED, A PRACTICAL WORKing man, who understands farming, vegetable gardening and care of horses. Apply to C. L. DIMON, No. 110 Wall-st.

**A COPYIST.**—WANTED, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, a good copyist; must be a good writer and temperate. Address, in handwriting, and giving references, Box No. 1,629 Post-office.

**A WAITER.**—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter; none but those who are capable, and have the highest references, need apply. Inquire at 11 A. M., at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

**A BOY WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS** Commission business, about 16 years of age, bright and well educated. Salary $50 per annum. Apply at No. 9 Park-place, second story.

**WANTED**—TEN TRUSS AND ORTHOPEDICAL instrument makers. None need apply except good workmen. Inquire at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—A MAN AS VALET TO GO TO AUStralia with a merchant; salary liberal. Four girls to travel to California and Europe. Apply to THOS. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

**$10 POSITIVELY MADE FROM $1.**—Something urgently needed in every family and by every person; very light and portable. Agents wanted everywhere. Call and see, or a sample sent by mail, free of postage, for 10 cents, that retails for $1, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

**$75 A MONTH!**—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

**$60 A MONTH!**—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A PARTNER WANTED IN THE RETAIL COAL BUSINESS.**—One of respectability and standing, controlling a first-class trade in this City of not less than 5,000 tons, may hear of an opening in a house of more than ten years' standing, and selling more than double that amount, by addressing W. S., Box No. 821 Post-office.

**LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.**—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

MACKENZIE'S Patent Auto-propelling Cantering Horses and Racing Ponies. Run rapidly over any good road or grounds, propelled by the weight of the rider. The most delightful and healthful amusement and out-door exercise ever invented. Send stamp for an illustrated circular and price-list.

STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

**REMOVAL.**—MERRITT & WOOD HAVE REmoved from 190 Fulton-st. to No. 32 Barclay-st., three doors below Church-st.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

## Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

WINTER GARDEN—PLOT AND PASSION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—LADIES BEWARE.

WALLACK'S—SPRING AND AUTUMN—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SATANELLA: OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours.—SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Advices from Port Royal to the 8th inst. are received by the arrival of the steamship *Ericsson* at Baltimore, with mails and dispatches for the Government. The movement against Charleston had not yet commenced, but the important preliminary order issued by Gen. HUNTER, which we publish elsewhere, shows that it may be expected soon. The last bombardment of Fort McAllister lasted twenty hours, and neither of the three Monitors engaged was injured. A 10-inch mortar shell fell on the deck of the *Passaic*, but did not go through. The boats could not get near enough to the Fort to dismantle it, on account of the obstructions in the river,—so Commander DRAYTON, the senior officer, ordered a cessation of the attack, which will not at present be renewed. A rebel Lieutenant had been captured near Charleston, who stated that secret negotiations for peace had been progressing at Richmond for three weeks, but that the papers were not allowed to allude to the fact.

The gunboat *Quaker City* arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal and Charleston Bar. On her passage, when off Cape Fear, N. C., she overhauled and captured the British iron screw steam *Douro*, with 420 bales of cotton on board, from Wilmington, bound to Nassau. The chase lasted over six hours. This is the fifth prize captured by the *Quaker City*.

The actual fate of the *Indianola* is still undecided. The Charleston papers insist that both she and the *Queen of the West* are now in good order, while rebel official reports have stated that she was sunk. The reports telegraphed from the West are still conflicting.

The rumor which reached us from Memphis a day or two ago, that Yazoo City had been captured by the forces which went up the Yazoo Pass, has not been confirmed.

A private letter of March 1, from New-Orleans, states that active preparations continued to be made for the advance upon Port Hudson, which had been delayed by local causes extending back beyond the arrival of Gen. BANKS at New-Orleans. The rebels continue to cherish the design of retaking the Crescent City, and they have been detected in attempting to bribe the soldiers on guard to sell their ammunition, one having been offered $20 for all he had.

The Boston *Journal* states that private letters from New-Orleans represent that the rebels of Mobile have several rams in readiness to make a demonstration upon the blockading fleet off that port.

In the United States Senate yesterday, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, the new Senator from Minnesota, appeared and took his seat. Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to have prepared a statistical and general report upon the value and present condition of our foreign and domestic commerce, etc. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of remonstrances against Mr. CONNOLLY'S Broadway Railroad bill were presented. The bill authorizing a loan for the completion of the Kings County Court-house, was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills introduced was one authorizing the New-York Common Council to construct a slip in front of the Battery. The resolutions amendatory of the Constitution in reference to the Court of Appeals, were again brought before the Senate by a vote reconsidering the adverse vote already given, and they were laid on the table.

In the Assembly, Mr. TALMAN, of Westchester, was excused from serving on the Committee to investigate the charges against Speaker CALLICOT. Several gentlemen were successively nominated to serve in his place, but they declined. Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, was at last fixed upon. The bill appropriating $3,000 for canal repairs, and for the completion of the Nine Mile Creek feeder at Camillus, was passed. Both Houses held evening sessions.

### GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon, we have advices from Europe one day later than by the *City of Baltimore*. She left Londonderry on the 27th. The most important news by this arrival relates to the Polish revolution. An engagement is reported to have taken place between the Poles and the Russians near Kutnow, seventy miles west of Warsaw, lasting nearly eight hours, in which the Russians were defeated, routed, and forced to take refuge on Prussian territory. Another report is, that Cossacks pursuing Polish fugitives on Austrian soil, had been pelted with stones by the people, and compelled to pass back over the frontier. Austria was expected to demand satisfaction of Russia for this violation of her territory. The Paris *Constitutionnel* thinks there need be no fears of a European war, as the understanding between France, England and Austria, regarding the Prussian intervention, is a sure guarantee of the maintenance of peace. There is nothing specially important by this arrival relative to the American question. There had been another Spanish Ministerial crisis. A slight rise is noted in American Cotton, but other varieties were lower in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull. Consols 92⅞@92¼ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to act on the City Appropriation bill, which was received from the Councilmen, and adopted as reported from the Conference Committee. A preamble and resolutions from Mr. BOOLE, reciting the advantages of our constantly extending commerce, tendering the hospitalities of the City, through a Committee, to the captain and owner of the ship *Benefactor*, recently arrived from Japan—being the first vessel laden from that country sailing into this port—and also to give Ex-Minister TOWNSEND HARRIS some expression of public regard, were adopted. Mr. BOOLE, on a question of privilege, denied the reports in print that he had been opposed to the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad; declared that he had been the only advocate of the measure on the Railroad Committee, but asserted his determination to take a negative part on the question now, in consequence of the unmerited abuse he had received. The ordinance prohibiting non-resident Inspectors and Guagers from plying their vocation here, was concurred in. Adjourned to 1 P. M., on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday and received the City Appropriation bill from the Conference Committees, who had effected a compromise upon the differences between the two Boards. The items were presented in very nearly the shape in which they left this Board, and the budget was adopted *nem. con.* It footed up $5,584,633. Comptroller HAWES' estimates, which were the basis of the appropriations, footed up $5,191,159. They were presented to the Common Council last December. To them the Aldermen made additions and increases swelling the amount to $6,440,536 98. The Councilmen reduced these figures to $5,376,565. The budget as agreed upon by the Conference Committee was soon afterward adopted by the Aldermen, and to-day it goes before the Mayor. In addition to the amount of this budget, appropriations have already been made by the Common Council for 1863, amounting to $1,897,428 56; for the payment of interest on the City debt, $825,771 20, and for the redemption of the proportion of the City debt falling due this year, $1,071,657 36, making a full total of $7,752,061 56 on City account. The Supervisors have appropriated on county account $5,462,894 16, which, added to the foregoing, makes a grand total of $13,214,955 72. Against this it is estimated that an income of $64,500 on county account, and $1,071,032 60 on City account, from fines, fees, &c., will be realized, leaving $12,079,403 12 as the probable sum to be raised by taxation. The Tax Levy of 1862 amounted to $9,906,271 10; of 1861 to $11,627,632 28. The Board adjourned for a fortnight.

The annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place at Irving Hall last evening. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon fifty-seven graduates. Two prizes, one of $50 and the other of $25, were awarded for meritorious dissertations.

The trial of Dr. E. M. BROWN, indicted for manslaughter, in connection with the "Eighth-avenue abortion case," was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD, yesterday. The pannel of fifty jurors was exhausted, and only four were found sufficiently unbiased to qualify them to set in the case. The Court ordered 250 additional jurors to be summoned for Monday morning next, to which time the trial was adjourned. District-Attorney HALL, appeared for the People, and Messrs. H. L. CLINTON, Ex-Judge STUART and H. D. TOWNSEND for the defence.

The opinion of the Supreme Court at General Term in the Lowenberg case, concerning the punishment of the crime of murder under the law of 1860, will be found in the law column. By this opinion the death penalty is void. Justice INGRAHAM dissents, and his opinion will appear in a subsequent issue.

The price of Gold, under a better demand, yesterday advanced to 161 ℔ cent. Stocks were firm at advancing prices on all the Government securities and Treasury paper, and closed steady on the Share list.

A moderate business was transacted in Breadstuffs, Provisions, Hay, Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses and Whisky; prices of Corn and Pork were a shade lower. Tallow was in fair demand at steady rates. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Hops, Seeds, Fruit, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Spices and Naval Stores were inactive. The freight engagements were more extensive. The movements in Dry Goods of all descriptions were restricted, as parties were reluctant to operate freely, in view of the great irregularity in Gold. Prices of desirable fabrics were generally well supported, though certain speculative holders of Domestics were in some instances selling at a reduction. Auction sales continue to increase in number and interest.

## The Copperheads and the Courts.

Among the many methods employed to embarrass and weaken the Government, appealing to the civil Courts has figured largely. It began at the very opening of the conflict, in the memorable applications to Chief Justice TANEY for the discharge of MERRIMAN and the other bridge-burners of Baltimore, summarily seized in the work of preventing the advance of the national troops to Washington. Gov. HICKS has recently averred in the Senate that the summary arrests of that period alone saved Maryland from going over to the Confederacy. The revolutionists of the State felt the pinch on the instant, and, like the precious champions of law that they were, flew to the Judges. They took nothing by the motion; but they and their allies all over the North have ever since continued their efforts to make something out of this judicial resort. Had they succeeded at first, they must have infallibly destroyed the Government. Now they can only hope, at best, to cripple it; but even that they consider well worth the trying.

Thus far they have accomplished little or nothing. The Judges generally throughout the land have shown a loyal spirit, as well as a clear understanding. They have had both the head and the heart to refuse all cooperation with factious men. In the most doubtful cases which have arisen—turning upon the authority of the Executive to suspend the *habeas corpus* without the express authorization of Congress—they have been content to await the determination of the constitutional question by the highest tribunal in the land, and have pushed no adverse opinions of their own to a point that would give practical trouble. Even the few who have issued writs of *habeas corpus* have imitated Judge TANEY in quietly acquiescing in the personal inability of the officer to execute the writ. There has not been, we believe, a single instance, in which a Judge has directed his officers to order out *posse comitatus* to enforce judicial process, as the letter of the law would have allowed. The plans to bring about, in this manner, a violent collision between the martial authorities of the Government and the people have nowhere received any practical furtherance from the civil Courts—even though the Judges, in very many instances, were directly dependent upon popular favor for continuance in office. Thus, by the fidelity of the Judges, the expedient most reckoned upon by the enemies of the Government would have come to naught, even had not Congress finally seen fit to settle all controversy about the matter by its formal sanction of this suspension of the writ.

Though the *habeas corpus* question has not reached adjudication in the Supreme Court, other matters, of which the Copperheads expected something, have been determined against them. Their hope to damage the credit of the Government by subjecting its bonds to State and other local taxation, is dashed by a unanimous decision that National bonds are constitutionally exempt from all such liabilities. Their hope to cast a vast burden upon the Treasury by annulling the blockade proclaimed by the President before the meeting of Congress, is dashed by a decision that the President had a complete right to institute the blockade, without awaiting Congressional action. Another principle was set forth in the decision of this matter, which gives cold comfort to the Copperheads. The *Journal of Commerce* not long since reproached the *Princeton Review* for implying that *allegiance* was due to the National Government. Assuming exactly the supercilious air with which JOHN Y. MASON, in one of his last speeches, lectured a Northern Senator on the subject, it also pronounced that the doctrine of any other allegiance than to the State was perfectly puerile; that the real relation to the National Government was essentially different and lower. We censured the *Journal's* language, at the time, as involving an utterly baseless and fatal heresy. It however was fast becoming the predominant Copperhead idea. The resolutions of the late Copperhead Convention in Connecticut, which nominated SEYMOUR for Governor, were mainly shaped by it. It is well, just at this time, that the Supreme Court has found occasion to reaffirm the true principle. Said Justice GRIER, in rendering the decision of the Court, on the blockade question, "We are of opinion that the President had a right, *jure belli*, to proclaim a blockade, which neutrals were bound to observe. The destruction of property is a consequence of war. Money, wealth, the product of agriculture, are said to be the sinews of war. The laws of nations authorize the cutting of these sinews by capturing property on the high seas. Under our very peculiar Constitution, citizens *not only owe allegiance to the United States*, but to the States in which we live." This principle of concurrent allegiance crushes at once the so-called right of secession. It is the corner-stone of loyalty, and we are glad to see it again solemnly authenticated.

It will also be observed that the Court, in the language just quoted, distinctly recognizes the *jus belli*, the war power, against which so much passionate declamation has been expended. It is said that the President may exert this power by proclamation, and that all the sinews of war may thus be cut. It is difficult to see why the very broad language of the Court in respect to the Proclamation of the blockade does not involve the constitutional validity of the Proclamation against slave property.

Again, it is said in another part of the decision, that "Congress had approved and ratified the acts of the President, *as if they were legally done previous to their legalization*." This is recognized as confirming the original validity of the blockade proclamation, and is a full sanction of the constitutional effect of the Indemnity bill of the extra session of 1861. It virtually settles the constitutional effect of the recent Presidential Indemnity bill, against which so many passionate diatribes have been directed. Beyond further question, the Executive suspension of the *habeas corpus*, whether originally legal or not, is now, by the sanction of Congress, operating retroactively, completely and unalterably *legalized*.

The staple of most of the speeches of the factious demagogues of the day is made up of wild tirades against unconstitutional acts of the President and unconstitutional laws of Congress. The Emancipation Proclamation, the non-recognition of *habeas corpus*, the Confiscation bills, the legal-tender clause, the national conscription, the national currency measure, the appointment of Military Governors and of Provost-Marshals, and many other acts of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, intended to give it strength in the present emergency, are incessantly denounced by the rebel sympathizers as unwarranted by the Constitution. Well, we believe no loyal man would object to have every one of those so-called assumptions of power adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States. If the Copperheads believe what they say, they cannot too rapidly push forward their appeals to the highest tribunal. Nothing is easier than to make a case on every one of their grievances. Nobody will put the slightest obstacle in their way. They shall, if they choose, have it soon authoritatively determined whether the Constitution has been violated or not. We will vouch that all good, loyal men will cheerfully acquiesce in the burial of the act or measure so pronounced unconstitutional, as null and void and of no effect. They do not doubt that the Constitution has within itself plenary resources for the preservation of the Government. They ask nothing better than that those resources should be thoroughly turned to account. It is all they ask. It is our firm conviction that the Supreme Court would indorse the constitutional validity of every important act of the Executive or of Congress thus far in the rebellion. If this is a wrong conviction, we care not how soon we are rid of it by the actual test. The truth is, however, that the Copperheads want no actual test. They are conscious that it would take the wind out of all their empty clamor about usurpation and tyranny. Their demagogism would collapse forthwith. These gentry will be in no hurry to go to the high Courts. Yet, if they stand to one-half of their bombastic threats, they will, in due time, get there, in spite of themselves.

## France and the Polish Rebellion.

The Polish insurrection is likely to change the face of European politics. It dashes into a thousand pieces all the arrangements that have been made among the crowned heads for dividing among themselves the power and wealth of the people, and compels every monarch to look out first and foremost for his own safety. The King of Prussia has already taken the side of Russia, while the Emperor of Austria, taught wisdom by experience, holds aloof.

The Emperor of France finds himself in a tight spot." He would like to aid Russia in suppressing the revolt, for the sake of preserving the peace of Europe, if for no other reason; but he fears to do so, lest he should arouse revolution at home. The sympathies of the great mass of the French people are with the Poles; and LOUIS NAPOLEON will put his throne in jeopardy if he ventures to raise his hand against them. At present he seems to be awaiting the lead of England, but that resort will fail him. England will remain neutral. She dare not go against the Poles, and her Government will be unwilling to espouse their cause.

This insurrection probably wards off all danger of foreign intervention in our affairs. Whatever NAPOLEON may have *wished* to do on this side the Atlantic, and whatever he might have *tried* to do under other circumstances, he will probably now be compelled to look out mainly for his own security. An attempt to crush liberty and establish monarchy in Mexico, and to overthrow the Republic of the United States, and establish a Slaveholding despotism on its ruins, will be rather more than he can manage while the sounds of a Polish rebellion are echoing in the ears of the French nation. His philanthropic purposes on this continent must be postponed. The grand schemes disclosed in his letter to Gen. FOREY must be deferred. He will have to avail himself of some other opportunity to check the progress of the United States and to reassert the supremacy of the Latin races in America.

Our Paris correspondent gives a graphic sketch of the condition of French sentiment on the progress of affairs in Poland. It forcibly illustrates the obstacles which the Emperor will encounter in any prosecution of his purposes of aggression on the Western Continent.

## An Appeal to be Heeded.

We have received a copy of a most admirable speech by GERRITT SMITH, on the supreme duty of standing by the Government to put down the rebellion. It is marked by thorough patriotism, good judgment and common sense. He insists that "the rebellion must be put down, and that *all hands* must help put it down." Republicans, Democrats and Abolitionists, waiving all differences and giving up all party feeling on other points, must, on this point, "become one party." He admits that the Abolitionists, by their talking and writing, did much to annoy the South, but that neither this nor anything else justified the rebellion. The Democrats now have become the champions of free discussion. "They," says Mr. SMITH, "before whose frequent mobs I had, 20 or 30 years ago, to retreat and hide, have now become the loudest-mouthed defenders of free speech."

Mr. SMITH is against any conditional suppression of the rebellion—against Swiss or any other mediation—against National Conventions. It is for the Government and the Government only, to dispose of the rebellion, and it must "regard intervention as war—whether it be on the part of one nation or of many, under the plea of commerce or of humanity." He is for the Constitution exactly as it is, and for the Union as it was;—but above and beyond both, he is for putting down the rebellion, and he thinks it no time to get up divisions on these or any other issues. Nor need any question be raised as to whether we intend to subjugate the South or not,—what we seek is to subdue the rebellion, and see to it that the South does not subjugate us. Nor is this a time to punish the mistakes of the Government; as much as we can do now is to "punish the *crimes* of the rebels."

As to the Proclamation, Mr. SMITH speaks thus:

> "I pass to the wrong which those Abolitionists commit, who condemn the President for not proclaiming freedom to all the slaves, and also to the wrong which those Democrats commit, who condemn him for proclaiming it to any. Now the truth on the one hand is that the President has *no right to abolish Slavery except as Commander-in-Chief*, and no right even in that capacity to abolish it any further or faster than the military necessities of the country call for. The truth, on the other hand is, that he has the right to abolish any and all Slavery the abolition of which is called for by such necessities. In his much criticised, much condemned and much ridiculed letter to HORACE GREELEY, the President laid down the true doctrine in this case. If it would help us in the war to call to our side the slaves of South Carolina, then the President should call them. If it would not help us to call those of North Carolina, those he should not call. *In nothing of all this has he aught to do with the morality of Slavery.* I grant that if the slaves will not come, it is useless to call them; and I am aware that it is very frequently and confidently asserted that their love of their masters and mistresses is too great to permit them to come. If, however, they will come, then by all means they should be called—and this, too, even if they should, as it is said they would, prove too lazy to work where there are no whips to work under; and even if they should, as it is said they would, prove too cowardly to fight. For, left where they are, their toil sustains the rebellion."

Mr. SMITH says he feels not the least concern about Slavery. He regards it as an "injustice and an insult" to the President to charge him with turning the war into an abolition war; its sole end is to put down the rebellion, and it would be just as fair to charge him with perverting the war into a war to free the *cotton*, as to free the slaves. And he closes his speech by this noble appeal to the patriotism and justice of the American people, without distinction of party or of creed:

> "My hearers, we will all stand by the Government—will we not? Although some of us are Democrats and some Republicans and some Abolitionists, *we will nevertheless lock hands as Americans—will we not?* We will all of us, notwithstanding our party divisions and party interests, generously and patriotically band ourselves together to crush this causeless and accursed rebellion—will we not? Would that we might this night feel more deeply than ever that it is not by the rebels that we can be conquered, but only by ourselves. *Nothing is truer than that the life of the rebellion is in disunion at the North. Nothing is truer than that it would find its death in union at the North.*
>
> Ere taking my seat let me remind you of our duty to stand by our army—by the brave men who have gone out from among us to suffer every hardship and to face every peril in the high and holy work of suppressing the most nefarious of all conspiracies. But the way to stand by them is to stand by the Government they serve. *To desert the Government is to desert them.* Our soldiers bid us stand by the Government. They are afflicted that so many of us do not. They are indignant at the divisions by which we encourage the foe, and make him abler to drive back and slaughter our friends. Such heartlessness toward themselves as well as toward the country is very unlike that reward of sympathy, gratitude and love on which they counted when they went forth to fight her battles. Our slain soldiers, could they speak, would bid us stand by the Government. Our tens of thousands of broken families, weeping over those who went to the army never more to return from it, bid us stand by the Government. The enlightened friends of freedom and righteousness the earth over bid us stand by the Government. And, loud above all, comes down the voice out of Heaven: 'Stand by the Government! Stand by the Government!'"

We commend this language to universal attention. It is the language of a loyal and patriotic heart,—of a man who probably has as many prejudices, as many peculiar opinions, as any other man living—but who throws them all aside from a sentiment of supreme devotion to the safety and welfare of our common country. Would that all were like him!

## War With the Saints.

A telegram from Salt Lake City the other day made the announcement, unexpected by most people, that a collision between the military and the Mormon citizens of Utah was imminent—that the Governor of the Territory had ordered the arrest of the Prophet, and that the Saints were in arms to prevent it. Our correspondence from Utah for some time past, has indicated that there was trouble brewing in that quarter. Gov. HARDING, during his brief term of office, has become very offensive, officially and personally, to the Mormons. His inaugural speech was directly in antagonism with their religious prejudices, social customs and political proclivities, and was especially severe upon polygamy. The Mormons were aroused. BRIGHAM YOUNG was wroth. The people convened at the Tabernacle, denounced the Gentile Governor, and demanded his removal, as well as that of the two Territorial Associate Justices. It is probable that latterly they have interfered with his exercise of his official functions, and he, being backed up by some regular troops, and by the regiment of California volunteers which recently defeated and exterminated the Hickup Indians in the battle on Bear River, thought proper to assert and maintain by force his legitimate authority. We suppose that thus far, nothing has come of the matter but a general row, for, though we have the telegraph to Salt Lake City, we have not had a dispatch since the beginning of the week. It is fortunate, indeed, that in such a crisis we *have* the Pacific telegraph—for we can thus promptly render justice and make concession from Washington on the one hand, or, on the other, reinforce our Utah army from California, Nevada and Colorado, and prepare for war before the Mormons get the advantage of us.

We most earnestly trust, however, that there will be no difficulty in Utah, now or never. We do not believe there is any necessity for it, as all our disputes with the Saints are capable of pacific adjustment for the time being, and it is not in the nature of things that they should last long. We learn from Washington that a Cabinet meeting was held yesterday to discuss the matter, and that Gov. NYE, of Nevada, was before it, and urged the most relentless rigor with the Mormons. It is always the part of wisdom, however, to exhaust every pacific means of settling a dispute before the bloody arbitrament is resorted to; and we may be sure that at this crisis neither the Government nor the people are disposed to fall foul needlessly or heedlessly of another Mormon war.

The national authority must, of course, be sustained in Utah as elsewhere. Mormon rebels must be crushed as well as slaveholding rebels. Sedition is as odious among saints as among sinners. But we must not be in haste to accuse of treason those who claim to be loyal, nor to lend the sanction of the Government to all the injudicious acts of a green and pragmatical frontier functionary. The very fact that the Mormons have got up a petition for his removal would indicate their desire for subordination to the authority of the Government, and their anxiety for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Let the Government treat these people justly while firmly.

The whole Mormon question, once so formidable, and so full of warlike portents, is rapidly solving itself. The vast Territory of Utah which they possessed has been vastly reduced in size within the last year or two. Colorado has taken part of it on the east. Nevada has taken part of it on the west, Idaho has taken part on the north. The isolation of the Mormons, too, exists no more. Populous communities of Gentiles are growing up on each side of them, and crowding them closer and closer. Gentiles even form a good part of Utah itself. Thus the sect is settling down merely as a sect among sects, and losing its character of a great and distinct political, territorial, social and religious organization. In a few years, by these causes, the Mormons will be entirely swallowed up. This is the solution we hope to see of the Mormon problem. It is much better, cheaper and more honorable than will be the effort to subjugate them by military force.

## Perils by Sea—A Turreted Monster.

The rebels have offended Neptune—that is clear. They were never thorough sailors. They never even liked *water*. They regarded it as a useful liquid to irrigate young cotton or tone down bad whisky; but beyond, they had no love for it. How could they expect the divinities of the deep to prosper them?

Look at the *Merrimac*. She grew to full proportions as the terriblest war craft of modern times. The rebels boasted of her exceedingly; yet she perished as the fool perishes—by her own hands. Then came the *Louisiana*. This was a greater monster than the *Merrimac*. All the wealth and all the wit of the Southwest spent its best efforts on the *Louisiana*. She was just ready to go forth on her career of devastation, when judgment came and her builders blew her to atoms. Then followed the *Arkansas*—a worthy successor of such creations as the *Merrimac* and *Louisiana*. She escaped the fight at Memphis, hid safely in the Yazoo till ready for service, went crashing through the National fleet at Vicksburgh, establishing her awful power, and in due time started to New-Orleans to redeem that city to Confederate rule. Her destruction was speedy and complete—a wooden gunboat annihilated the iron-plated monster.

But still struggling against fate, the rebels got them another iron-clad ship. With praiseworthy daring, they assailed and captured the *Indianola*, built by the United States Government for its own service, and hence doubly prized by its rebel captors. They would now demolish the National fleet by the agency of a National ship and National shot and shell. They tied their prize to the oozy bank of the Mississippi, and made haste to announce by telegraph to all the world their wonderful luck. But there was a heavier grief ahead. The *Merrimac* had her *Monitor*, the *Arkansas* had her *Essex*, and the *Louisiana* had the infernal fires of all FARRAGUT'S fleet flashing around at her death. These died worthily. But it was a base death that befell the *Indianola*. Let the Richmond *Examiner* tell the manner of it:

> "The reported fate of the *Indianola* is even more disgraceful than *farcical*. Here was perhaps the finest iron-clad in the Western waters, captured after a heroic struggle, rapidly repaired, and destined to join the *Queen of the West* in a series of victories. Next we hear that she was of necessity blown up, in the true Merrimac-Mallory style—and why? Laugh and hold your sides, lest you die of a surfeit of derision, O Yankeedom! Blown up because, forsooth, a flatboat, or mudscow, with a small house taken from the back-garden of a plantation, put on top of it, is floated down the river, before the frightened eyes of the Partisan Rangers. A turreted monster!"

This is most true. Commodore PORTER confesses to have constructed that "turreted monster," of just the materials named. The "small house, taken from the back garden of a plantation," cannot be mistaken by one familiar with Western customs. Yet it was enough, as it bore down upon the wounded *Indianola*, to fill the souls of her captors with mortal terror, and a loud explosion betokened the end of the *Indianola's* rebel career.

Neptune, in ancient times, was god of the seas. He was considerable of a warrior, too. He helped build the wall around Troy, but the Trojans repudiated and refused to pay for his services. This was a peculiarly Southern trick; but Neptune had his revenge, for he joined the Greeks, and aided them with prosperous gales in the ten years' war that ended in the sacking of Troy. Didn't Neptune build most terrible barricades of reef and sand about the Southern coast? Have JEFF. DAVIS and MALLORY neglected the bill, and thrown the sea-god upon our side? Or is it on another account that Neptune is angered with the traitors? He was, beside being god of the seas, the creator of horses and teacher of horsemanship—and, of course, loved pure breeds. How can he be pleased, then, with the men of the South who claim to be "half horse and half alligator?"—or how with the ambling mules which, with a man astride, make up the Southern centaur?

It is not for us to find out the Southern sin or to expiate it. But it is time Neptune was placated. He almost swallowed up MASON and SLIDELL. He has engulfed TATNALL, HOLLINS, MALLORY, and all the gunboats they have built or commanded. Our reading of ancient mythology tells us that sacrifices were made to Neptune, of "bulls, bears, rams and bridled horses." The rebels have done better. They have sacrificed "bulls and bears," "*rams*," and if not "bridled horses," many unbridled asses, which surely ought to stand for as much in their favor.

THE TABLES TURNED.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* affects great alarm at the prospective advent of mob-law. It denounces the "Republican-Abolition party," as it styles the supporters of the Admistration, as a "party of mob rule; of reckless disregard of law; of intemperance, bigotry and violence," and among its specifications designed to sustain this absurd and sweeping censure, it says that "the TIMES, a leading Republican organ, cites the story of the massacre of Royalists in the French Revolution, and impliedly *urges the mob to break loose and murder all Democrats in the loyal States*, before fighting the Southern rebels." One knows not which most to pity, the intellectual imbecility which is compelled to resort to such balderdash in place of argument, or the reckless disregard of truth which permits it. There has never been a syllable in the TIMES which could give any candid man a shadow of warrant for imputing to it such a sentiment. Nor is there the slightest ground for the affected apprehensions of the *Argus* lest free speech should be suppressed by mob-law. Since the days when Democratic mobs, under party leaders, used to suppress, by force, the utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiments, public sentiment on this subject has decidedly improved. And now that the Democrats have become themselves the champions of free speech, it may be considered out of danger.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "La Traviata" will be played here to-night, with an admirable distribution.

On Saturday (to-morrow) there will be a grand Matinée, when the highly successful opera of "Ernani" will be repeated.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON take their benefit at this establishment to-night, when the comedietta of "Spring and Autumn" and the farce of "Sketches in India" will be played. Nearly all the artists of Mr. WALLACK'S excellent company appear in the cast, and Miss MARY GANNON in the last-named piece sings, with Mr. CHARLES FISHER, the duet, "When a Little Farm we Keep."

MISS HERON AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—On Wednesday night Miss HERON appeared at the Brooklyn Academy, in her own version of East Lynne. The house was what is known as a "Philharmonic house," in other words, a perfect jam. Miss HERON'S conception of the character of *Edith* is entirely different from that of Miss WESTERN'S, or any other we have seen, and it is unnecessary to state that her conception was thoroughly and absolutely rendered, as well to the enhancement of her already high reputation in Brooklyn and to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The potent disadvantages under which a "one night engagement" is played are always visible, but Miss HERON is fortunate in having supporters who are thoroughly up in their parts and to whom the premature ringing down of the curtain, or the planting of a forest tree in the centre of a Parisian drawing-room, are matters of no consequence. We understand that the youthful admirers of Miss HERON propose to give her a complimentary benefit at the Academy, ere long, when "Camille" will be revived and a great crowd congregated.

### Wreck of the Carthagena.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 12.

A telegraphic dispatch, received this evening from Messrs. COGGESHALL, says:

> "The *Carthagena* lies in a very bad position, bilged and full of water. A portion of the cordage has been saved, and the balance probably will be. We expect to save the oil and part of the machinery. The steamer may be got off if the weather is favorable."

### From Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, March 11.

The dispatch in the New-York *Herald* of the 10th, published in the California papers of this morning, so far as regards my acts and intentions is false.

(Signed,) P. EDWARD CONNER,
Colonel Third Infantry C. V.

—On the night of the 26th February, two coal barges were sent by the batteries at Vicksburgh for the use of the *Indianola*, but, as she had changed hands, the rebels retained them for their own use.

# FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

### The Charges Against Speaker Callicot—Debate on the Appointment of a Committee of Investigation—The Broadway Railroad Question—A New Slip at the Battery—The Quarantine, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, March 12, 1863.

The charges and specifications preferred by Mr. T. C. Fields against Speaker Callicot being the special order last evening, the galleries and lobbies were filled at an early hour. The attendance by members was also unusually full.

The sole question was the appointment of the Committee to consider the charges. Mr. Van Buren's resolutions appointing three Democrats and two Republicans were already before the House. Mr. Sherwood moved a substitute, naming Messrs. Prindle, P. E. Havens and Lake, Republicans, and Messrs. Talman and Saxton Smith, Democrats, as the Committee to investigate the charges.

Mr. Dean, who had been named in Mr. Van Buren's resolutions as Chairman, declined and substituted Saxton Smith, and he was substituted. Messrs. Dean and T. C. Fields addressed the House on the practice in such cases, and the merits of the subject.

Mr. Haley replied in a speech of great force and pungency, which was a complete refutation of the positions and statements of those who had preceded him. There has not this session been uttered on the floor of the House an abler speech, and the best commentary it could have was the vote of the House which followed, rejecting the Committee proposed by Mr. Van Buren, while that proposed by Mr. Sherwood was accepted.

This morning Mr. Talman asked to be excused serving, and the House excused him, besides Mr. Moulton and Mr. Mayham, when, finally, Mr. Weaver, of Oneida, was substituted for Mr. Talman. Mr. S. Smith requested to be excused from serving, but the House refused to excuse him; and so the Committee stood as framed last evening, with the exception of Mr. Weaver.

The Committee is a fair one. That it will act impartially no one can doubt. The charge brought in advance by Mr. T. C. Fields, that it is designed to suppress investigation is wholly gratuitious.

The Senate Committee had a hearing on the Broadway Railroad question yesterday afternoon. The attendance was quite numerous. M. A. T. Stewart appeared in behalf of the remonstrants. Mr. Luke Cozzans, in behalf of the applicants, and Mr. William Ward, in opposition to the Senate and in favor of the Assembly bill. Mr. Stewart concluded his remarks by saying: "I stand here to say for myself, my heirs and assigns,—give me the franchise in this bill, untrammeled as it is there, and I will pay therefor two millions of dollars. If I am not deemed responsible, you may require security in ten times that sum." "I have seen a good many bills for a Broadway Railroad, and for other purposes, but I have never seen one so bad—so wicked—as this."

Mr. Cozzans contends that the public required the road, that there had been a change of sentiment on the subject, and that necessity demands the change from stage to rail.

Mr. Ward said that, while a road in Broadway was needed, the Senate bill was wrong, in that it was for the benefit of the stage men who had so long abused the public, controled by the Gridiron Giant, whom he would not more particularly name, but who already controls the parallel roads. The Broadway road should be given to other parties, so that healthy competition might be insured. Another hearing will be had on Friday, at 3 P. M.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Connolly introduced a bill authorizing the City of New-York to construct a slip on the easterly corner of the Battery, west of the pier lying west of Pier No. 1, for Staten Island ferry purposes.

There are several suspended and probably very meritorious improvements in different quarters of the State, asking for State aid. What is known as the "Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad," running—rather, when completed will run—from Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, to Weedsport, on the Erie Canal, a distance of 22 miles—about 200 miles from New-York. To aid this work, a Senate bill appropriates $75,000, and the further sum of $75,000 whenever certain connections have been made. To pay these gifts a tax is to be imposed on the State.

The State, at great cost, over half a century ago, when the east shore of Staten Island was simply an area of farming lands, established the Quarantine there on twenty-five acres. It subsequently erected thereon, large, substantial and commodious hospitals, residences, offices, wharves, warehouses, &c., for the use of and as a part of the Quarantine establishment. The institution drew around it, after the lapse of many years, a large population; persons who knew all about it, and who, undoubtedly, purchased property there at low rates on account of its proximity to the hospitals. These persons, from a sense of fear, or with the view of increasing the value of their property, after a while, asked the State to remove the Quarantine establishment, assuming that the institution was a nuisance. This suggestion, instead of being rebuked, was respected; the State passed a law, appointed Commissioners, and spent a large amount of money to please, if possible, these citizens, to remove Quarantine. But Quarantine was not removed, and for the simple and only reason that the State could not find a location in the State for a new Quarantine, nor could it get one in an adjoining State. But notwithstanding this manifestation of the State to please and profit Staten Islanders—to put its hospitals, if possible, elsewhere—in 1858 they began an offensive raid on the institution through the instrumentality of their "mock auction" Boards of Health, which culminated in mob violence to the tune of the total destruction by fire of the whole establishment. Since this destruction of the State's property, the loss to the public has been ascertained, by an impartial Commission, and imposed as a tax upon the island. Parties in the interest of these hospital burners are here to get the tax canceled.

The number of outsiders, particularly from New-York, increases by every train. Broadway and the numerous other bills of public utility, either pending or soon expected to be reported to the Legislature, enlist their disinterested efforts.

The resolution directing the Clerk of the House to purchase 500 sets of the *Rebellion Record*, to be distributed among members, officers and reporters, the balance to go into the State Library, was referred back to the Committee on Expenditures of the House, from whom it originally came.

The motion to refer back encountered a good deal of opposition, and the plan to purchase is still adhered to.

The Bank Committee in the House will report Mr. Dean's Gold Speculation bill the first opportunity, and its passage at an early day is confidently expected.

RODERICK.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 12.

Mr. Monroe presented a petition of the brewers of New-York, Brooklyn and Albany for relief, to protect their property in butts, casks and barrels used for malt liquors.

Some thirty remonstrances were presented against Mr. Connolly's Broadway Railroad bill.

The bill authorizing a loan of $125,000 for the completion of the Kings County Court-House was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the city of Buffalo to grant land to the Young Men's Association.

Appropriating $5,000 for a law library in Brooklyn.

For widening Bushwick-avenue, and improving South Seventh and South Sixth streets, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Connolly—A bill authorizing the Building Commissioners of the Fifty-first-street Police Court-house to expend for the land, and for the completion and furnishing of the same, the money appropriated by the Common Council.

By Mr. Cornell—A bill authorizing the Common Council to construct a slip in front of the Battery.

By Mr. Folger—A bill to make more easy the proof of transactions of foreign corporations. It provides that their books, or copies therefrom, verified, may be used in evidence, on ten days' notice to the opposite party; this privilege not to apply when such corporations are a party to the action, and seek to prove their proceedings in its own behalf.

By Mr. [illegible]—A bill to make the expenses of the Board o[illegible] upon the towns where created, instead of County charges.

The bill for the incorporation of the New-York Medical College for Women was advanced to a third reading.

The adverse vote on the resolutions amendatory of the Constitution for the relief of the Court of Appeals was reconsidered and the resolutions were laid on the table.

The bill reducing the number of notaries public in the State to one to every 1,500 inhabitants, and empowering them to take acknowledgments of deeds and other written instruments, was ordered to a third reading.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Monroe—Authorizing the use of dummy engines upon railroads where locomotives or animal power is now used.

By Mr. Ganson—Making the procurement of abortion, unless to save life, manslaughter in the second degree.

By Mr. Pruyn—Relative to foreign executors. It allows transfers of property and payment of moneys to exectuors appointed in foreign countries.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Providing that books of foreign corporations may be used in evidence to prove acts or transactions of said corporations; amendatory of the charter of the Ulster County Savings Bank.

The bill providing for a new calendar in Court of Appeal cases to have preference according to their respective dates was reported against and agreed to.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to insure travelers; providing that criminals under 21 years old may be sent to Penitentiary; relative to Main-street improvement, Buffalo; authorizing the New-York Warehousing Company to construct a pier and sea-wall and erect warehouses on the land under water in front of their lands in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn.

### ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 12.

Mr. Talman rose to a question of privilege. Last evening a resolution was offered to place him on the Committee of Investigation, on the charges against the Speaker. He had then asked to be excused from serving, and now renewed the motion. He was tired of the whole thing.

Mr. Sherwood hoped he would not be excused. He had been placed there by an emphatic vote, and there was no reason why he should not be compelled to serve on the Committee.

Mr. Fields hoped he would be excused. Whether or not the House excused him, he could decline to serve. The Republicans declined to place upon the Committee any person named by the Democrats, and insisted upon naming all. Mr. Talman should be excused, because in advance of the vote upon the resolution he declined to serve.

Mr. Leslie had been told by the Republicans that they were compelled to act as they did in forming the Committee. He hoped Mr. Talman would be excused.

Mr. Andrus was desirous that Mr. Talman should serve, but did not wish him to do so against his will.

Mr. Parker, of St. Lawrence, (Rep.,) demanded the Yeas and Nays, and the motion was carried—73 to 31.

Mr. Fields moved to substitute the name of Mr. Mayham.

Mr. Mayham asked to be excused.

Mr. Andrus moved to substitute the name of Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Moulton would under no circumstances serve.

Mr. Clark, of Onondaga, was substituted for Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Clark asked to be excused.

Mr. Murphy thought it would be proper for every Democrat to decline.

Mr. T. C. Fields agreed with Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Andrus moved to substitute Mr. Weaver, of Oneida, in place of Mr. Clark.

Mr. Fields said that would be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Sherwood said that no gentlemen who had caucused on the subject should be on the Committee.

Mr. Clark should be compelled to serve.

Mr. Dean asked if the three Republicans on the Committee had not been caucused on, and agreed upon in a caucus. He did not complain of the Republicans selecting the three Republicans on the Committee, but he objected to their selecting the Democrats also.

Mr. Weaver hoped his name would be withdrawn.

Mr. Weaver was then substituted.

Mr. Saxton Smith asked to be excused, but the House refused to excuse him.

The bill appropriating $3,000 for canal repairs for the completion of the Nine Mile Creek feeder at Camillus, passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. The special order, the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was postponed till Monday evening.

The bill to establish a State Bureau of Military Statistics, was advanced to a third reading.

Mr. Darcy introduced a bill to amend the charter of Brooklyn.

Mr. S. Smith—A bill to authorize Notaries Public to perform the same duties as Commissioners of Deeds.

The bill authorizing the City of Brooklyn to establish a public market, was advanced to third reading, as were also the following bills: Relative to fees and costs in Justices' Courts in Brooklyn, incorporating the General Saengerbund Association of New-York.

The Committee to investigate the charges against Speaker Callicot now stands Messrs. Prindle, Moulton, P. E. Havens, Lake and Weaver.

### Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Columbia College took place last evening, at Irving Hall, and was attended by a large and fashionable audience. Upon the platform were seated the Faculty of the College, also Luther Bradish, Preston King, John P. Crosby, D. E. Bradlee, Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, Major Delafield, Floyd Smith, F. A. Conkling and other members of the profession. The Alumni and Graduating Class occupied settees near the platform. A band of music was in attendance, and at intervals discoursed most excellent music. The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Sullivan H. Weston, after which the President of the College, Edmund Delafield, M. D., conferred degrees upon the following graduates;

Wm. B. Almon, Nova Scotia; W. A. Anderson, Maine; B. A. Bail, A. B., New-York City; Joseph Bird, A. B., New-Jersey; Lewis H. Bodman, Massachusetts; Garobed Calcosdian, Turkey; W. M. Carpenter, Madison County, New-York; John E. Cary, New-Jersey; Geo. A. Christie, Nova Scotia; Ed. Cowles, A. B., M. D., Vermont; A. E. Croucher, Nova Scotia; W. F. Cushman, A. B., New-York City; Rezin P. Davis, Virginia; Walter De. F. Day, A. B., Greene County New-York; D. O. Farrond, Michigan; Samuel A. Fitch, A. B., Delaware County, N. Y.; De Witt C. Fowler, Onondaga County, N. Y.; W. R. Gillette, A. B., New-York City; Frank West, Goodall, Vt.; W. R. Griswold, A. B., Connecticut; Chas. C. Hall, New-York; W. H. Harlin, Kings County, N. Y.; Frank G. Hasbrouck, Rockland County, N. Y.; John C. Hasbrouck, Ulster County, N. Y.; Solomon E. Hasbrouck, Ulster County, N. Y.; D. W. Hopkins, New-York City; E. K. Hogan, N. Y. City; J. Hutchison, New-Brunswick; Woolsey Johnson, A. B., New-York City; Chas. S. Kittredge, New-Jersey; William Lee, District of Columbia; Elias Lester, Cayuga County, N. Y.; Wm. S. Ludlam, New-York City; Irving W. Lyon, M. D., New-York City; G. V. R. Merrill, Chemung County, N. Y.; Henry E. McCortin, New-York City; Theo. A. McGrow, Michigan; M. A. Miller, New-York City; Lucius Mills, Ohio; Sherman Morse, Yates County, N. Y.; John D. Nicoll, Orange County, N. Y.; Wilbur F. Matten, Wayne County, N. Y.; Patrick Pendegrast, New-York City; Peter V. S. Pruyn, A. B., Columbia County, N. Y.; Burr Schermerhorn, Schenectady County, N. Y.; A. O. Shaw, Maine; Amos Shaw, Jr., New-Jersey; Andrew J. Smith, Joseph G. Smith, Schenectady County, N. Y.; Thomas Thompson, Delaware County, N. Y.; Lewis A. Tracy, Connecticut; Walter H. Wentworth, Columbia County, N. Y.; Lewis Westfall, Washington County, N. Y.; Jas. H. Wheeler, New-Hampshire; Benj. Wilson, Wayne County, N. Y.; G. S. Winston, New-York City; L. De Forrest Woodruff, New-York City.

Charles King, L. L. D., President of Columbia College, then delivered the charge to the graduates. He alluded briefly to the importance and extensiveness of their profession, and compared it with other professions and callings of life. No one should attempt to become a physician without first receiving the requisite training to enable him to faithfully discharge the duties which would be required of him. To the legal responsibility of the profession was to be added the higher responsibility of man. The speaker closed his address with some practical advice to the graduates, and enjoined upon them to observe a good deportment through life.

Prof. Joseph M. Smith next announced the prizes, which consisted of, first, a sum of $50, awarded to A. Broyton Ball, of New-York City, for a dessertation on "Hospital Gangrene," and secondly, a sum of $25, awarded to James H. Wheeler, of Dover, N. H., for a dessertaion on "Pneumonia."

The Faculty also made honorable mention of the following named gentlemen, in consideration of the merits of their productions:

Peter V. S. Pruyn, Columbia County, N. Y.; W. M. Carpenter, Madison County, N. Y., and Theodore A. McGrau, Detroit, Mich.

The valedictory address was delivered by A. Brayton Ball, member of the graduating class. It was an exceedingly fine effort, and justly deserved the frequent applause with which it was received.

William C. Roberts, M. D., delivered the address to the Alumni, which was listened to with marked attention. The exercises closed with the benediction.

### Alderman Boole and the Eighth-avenue Railway Extension.

In a report given recently of a meeting held at Carmansville, by residents and others interested in the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railway, it was stated that Alderman Boole was opposed to the extension, and had been to a certain extent, faithless to his promises. Last night, at a special meeting of the Board, Alderman Boole rose to a question of privilege and said:

I rise to a privileged question. It is a matter relating to myself. I notice in one of the daily papers what purports to be the report of a meeting that was held in the upper part of the town, in regard to the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company extending their track to the Harlem River. It is a matter that has been before the Common Council, and it was referred to the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen. A general interest was felt in the subject, and I could see no reason why the Common Council should not authorize the parties owning the Eighth-avenue Railroad to extend the track in accordance with their charter. I expressed myself as being willing to favor such a proposition. I stated that I would have a report drawn up to that effect, and, so far as I was concerned, I should be willing to sign it; and as soon as two other members of the Committee were ready to add their signatures to the paper, I would present the report. As I commenced by stating, I have seen in one of the newspapers a report of a meeting in reference to this extension, with speeches of well-known gentlemen abusing the Common Council in very strong terms, and using my name individually as being one of the parties who are opposed to this matter. Now, I do not know that these gentlemen made these speeches; still I see them in the paper. And I call upon them as gentlemen, if they did make these speeches, to take them back. I refer particularly to Mr. Knapp, late Street Commissioner, and a person by the name of Swackhamer. I call upon them, if they made those speeches and used that language, as gentlemen, to take it back. Now I have been in favor of making Mr. Law—I believe he is proprietor of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, or at least one of them—I say I have been in favor of compelling him to extend the Eighth-avenue Railroad clear to the Harlem River, in accordance with the act of the Legislature. If those gentlemen intend to whip other gentlemen over my shoulders, all I have to say is that I do not intend to allow them to do so, without letting them know that I understand the whole matter. And there is no man or set of men that can drive me. I came into this Board with the determination of exercising my own judgment. And I will do so independently of men, women and papers. Gentlemen smile at my mentioning women—I understand that ladies attended the meeting; and I understand they are very much interested in having the railroad extended to Harlem River. I shall now move to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of that subject, and to make it the special order at our next meeting. I want to show those gentlemen that I dare vote against the measure. And I won't vote, after the abuse they have put upon me—I won't vote to extend the track.

The President—The Chair would state that at this time the motion would not be in order.

Alderman Boole—It may be entertained if there is no objection. It comes in with the privileged question.

The Committee were discharged, and the subject made the special order for the next meeting.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Negro Pickets on the Rebel Side of the Rappahannock.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Thursday, March 12.

The pickets of the enemy along certain portions of the line on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, are one-half negroes and one-half white men. The negroes are armed and uniformed the same as the whites. The fact appears beyond a question, only 100 to 150 yards intervening between our pickets and the enemy's, and they are plainly to be distinguished without the aid of a glass.

Gen. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has issued a circular modifying and reducing the transportation of all arms of the service, as well as the staff of corps, divisions and brigades.

Marriage rites were solemnized to-day, at the camp of the Seventh New-Jersey, between Capt. DeHart, of that regiment, and Miss Sammond, of Washington.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

### Treasure from the Wreck of the Golden Gate, &c.

San Francisco, Thursday, March 12.

Arrived ship *Cosumbo*, from Boston.

The steamer *Sonora* brought from Manzanilla thirteen boxes of treasure received from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*, making about $600,000 in all received here.

Sailed this afternoon, steamer *Sonora*, for Panama, carrying 212 passengers, $380,000 in treasure for England, and $240,000 for New-York.

Oregon papers of the 4th have been received. The Spring had fairly opened, and emigrants were starting for the mines. Two hundred left Portland in one day, principally for Barseville.

From indications, the California emigration to Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia this year will exceed that of last, while the rush for Washoe, Humboldt, Reise River, State Range, Colorado and the Northwestern States of Mexico promises to be unprecedented.

FEELING REGARDING THE ALMADEN CASE.

San Francisco, Wednesday, March 11.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Nicaragua, with 600 passengers.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* sails to-morrow for Panama.

Legal Tender notes are unsettled, at 60 a 68.

The decision in the New-Almaden case, adverse to the Company which has possessed and worked the mine for 19 years, excites much discussion in financial circles. The policy of the Government, in setting on foot such litigation, is regarded with disfavor. It is argued that if Government assumes to oust private companies after their capital has developed and made quicksilver mining valuable, there is danger that the California and Washoe gold and silver mining Companies may be turned out of their leads whenever developed into value enough to excite cupidity.

The steamer *Sonora*, from Panama, is entering the harbor.

### Fatal Accident at Fort Lafayette.

Fort Hamilton, L. I., Thursday, March 12.

A fatal accident occurred at Fort Lafayette this afternoon at about 3 o'clock. David Shrine, a soldier at Fort Lafayette, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of another soldier, named McCarthy. The deceased was a private in Company C, Second Battalion, Twelfth Infantry, and was enlisted from Iowa.

### Trade on the Welland Canal.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, March 12.

A deputation from Oswego and Toledo had a meeting with the Premier of the Canadian Government to-day, and asked for a modification of the tolls on the Welland Canal, to meet the depreciation of American money, otherwise the trade would be driven through the Erie Canal. The result of the interview is not yet known.

### From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, March 11.

Steamboat *Monitor* arrived this afternoon from Washington with a load of horses. She is awaiting orders.

The schooner *Mary E. Banks*, which went ashore on Cape Henry in the late snow-storm, has been discharged of her cargo (of shot and shell) and removed to Norfolk by Capt. Baker's wrecking fleet.

### The Pirate Florida at Barbados.

A private letter received in this City states that the pirate *Florida* was at Barbados Feb. 24, taking in coal and provisions.

### Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool arrived in the City from Troy last evening, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Sumner arrived in the City last evening from Washington. He is stopping at the Astor House. He proceeds to Troy this morning.

Ex-Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, from Vermont, and A. H. Manning are also stopping at the Astor House.

Gerritt Smith, and Wm. G. Coombs, of Halifax, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. P. Morrill, member of Congress from Vermont, and H. Loring, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Jas. Carter, from Chicago, is a guest at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator F. F. Low, and Capt. J. B. Frisbie, California; and W. L. Farnsworth are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

### NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

**Premium on Gold.**—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Morton Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other.

A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**Bourbon Whisky—A Pure Article.**
ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use; it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed Suit's Distilleries, Kentucky, or, Suit's Whisky Agency, No. 48 Broadway, N.Y.

**Pearl Mottled Soap is the best** And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves** the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Gold Pens**—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

**Craig's Celebrated Microscope is Mailed,** prepaid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, N. Y. Liberal discount to dealers. Sold in B'way by Fowler & Wells, 308; Shepard, 309; Low, 523; McFarland, cor. 23d-st.; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

**Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.**—India Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices. White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, of all the various styles, at

MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.**—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

## MARRIED

Derevoise—Harker.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 4, by Rev. Dr. Foster, George W. Derevoise and Miss Harriet Harker, all of this City. No cards.

Denton—Wells.—On Wednesday evening, March 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. L. Scudder, John W. Denton, of New-York City, to Orpha A., daughter of O. Wells, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I. No cards.

Fairweather—Peck.—On Tuesday, March 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, Alexander L. Fairweather and Nancy S., daughter of Benjamin Peck, of Portchester, N. Y. No cards.

Enos—Willis.—In Clifton Park Village, on Tuesday, March 10, at the residence of George Muse, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Rose, Hon. J. S. Enos and Susie T. Willis, formerly of New-York City.

Ketchum—Burritt.—In Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, March 10, by Rev. William Benjamin, Mr. Laudon Ketchum and Anne Augusta, daughter of the late Francis Burritt, of this City.

Stone—Wilbour.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Lucien B. Stone, of North Providence, R. I., and Miss Caroline W., youngest daughter of the late Joshua Wilbour, Esq. No cards.

Watlington—Holden.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 12, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, Thomas Watlington, and Frances D., second daughter of the late Ezra Holden, all of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

Althause.—In this City, Sarah H., infant daughter of Samuel B., Jr., and Christiana C. Althause, aged 2 months and 16 days.

Funeral at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, March 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Barber.—On Wednesday, March 11, at 5 o'clock P. M., of typhoid fever, Maxwell Rogers, son of Dr. J. Barber, of Staten Island, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday, March 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brown.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, Amelia Brown, widow of James Brown.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Abraham Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on Friday, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Westchester, for interment.

Cobanks.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, John C. Cobanks, aged [illegible] years, 9 months and 26 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge of Masons, and friends of Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Wm. W. Cobanks, No. 247 East 9th-st.

Curtis.—In Paris, on Sunday, Feb. 15, after a lingering illness, Augusta Reubell, wife of Joseph J. B. Curtis, and daughter of Alfred and Catherine Lawrence Reubell.

Dodd.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, March 9, after a lingering illness, Abby C., wife of Dr. I. D. Dodd, and daughter of the late Israel Crane, Esq.

Edgerton.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, Gertrude, wife of A. T. Edgerton, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, March 13, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Hodges, No. 133 East 19th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Forbes.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, Ida, eldest child of John L., Jr., and Jane M. Forbes, aged 6 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 West 30th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Ebbets.—In Springfield, Mo., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, Frederic R. Ebbets, 24th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, youngest son of Elizabeth and the late Edward N. Ebbets, of this City, aged 23 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 145 East 12th-st., on Saturday afternoon, March 14, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Guest.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, Maria Elizabeth, wife of William A. Guest.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, March 14, at St Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

Gregory.—On Thursday, March 12, Euphemia Gregory, aged 83 years and 3 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Jennings.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, at 9 o'clock A. M., after a short illness, Cornelius W. Jennings, son of G. W. and T. M. Jennings, aged 2 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, 82d-st., near 4th-av., on Saturday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Josephi.—The friends of the late Edward Josephi are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the synagogue "Shaaray Tefila," Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.

Kirkby.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, of scarlet fever, Winfield Kirkby, only son of Thomas and Mary Kirkby, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 58 Columbia-st., New-York City.

Lyles.—On Wednesday, March 11, Rosina Lyles, wife of Henry Lyles, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 French-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, March 14, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 7 and 10 o'clock.

Livingston.—In Paris, suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 23, Charles G. Livingston, only son of the late G. V. Livingston, Esq., in the 28th year of his age.

McPherson.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, Edward S. McPherson, aged 52 years.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

Nicholas.—On Thursday morning, March 12, at her residence, near Boundbrook, N. J., Esther S., wife of Capt. John S. Nicholas, U. S. Navy.

Pierce.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, Mary Quimby, wife of Henry M. Pierce, Jr., aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends, and also the teachers and pupils of Rutgers Institute, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., without further invitation.

Stedman.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 12, Lucena M., wife of Francis Stedman, aged 33 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 199 West 20th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Van Wyck.—In Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., on Thursday morning, March 12, Zeruah, eldest daughter of Whitehead H. and Mary Kate Van Wyck, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John Fleet, without further invitation. Cars leave James-slip, at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the train at Syosset.

Wallace.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 12, Mr. Charles C. Wallace, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Putnam-av., between Ryerson-st. and Grand-av., on Saturday afternoon, March 14, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 121.—March 12, 1863.
62, 73, 64, 49, 53, 1, 70, 56, 41, 52, 68, 55.

Kentucky, Class 122.—March 12, 1863.
4, 60, 61, 63, 69, 12, 52, 10, 42, 2, 41, 32.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

COTTON WANTED—FROM MATTRESSES, cushions, comforters, etc., etc.; highest price paid, or will exchange good curled hair. Cotton waste of all kinds bought.

A. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;

STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS,

CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reestablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S., and sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

GREAT CONGRATULATORY MEETING

In behalf of the Early Closing Association, will be held at Cooper Institute FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the following eminent speakers will positively address the meeting:

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY,
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
EDWIN JAMES, ESQ.,
SIMON STERN, ESQ.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, RABBI RAPHAEL,
Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Rev. ED. H. HATFIELD,

Have been invited and are expected to be present.

"THE OLD FOLKS"

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FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—AN ELEGANT residence with three acres, delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson for 20 miles, brick house built in the most thorough manner, containing all the conveniences of a city dwelling, abundance of fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.
FELTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HOUSE AND seven acres of ground at Old Saybrook, Conn., with superior fishing and boating facilities, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence. 4½ hours' ride from New York by N. H. and N. L. Railroad. Hartford steamer also touches daily. Apply to J. B. VARNUM, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN MORRISTOWN, New-Jersey; said house is most eligibly situated in the centre of the town; is in perfect repair, and furnished with all the modern improvements, and has connected with it a convenient barn and outhouses, and a garden embracing two acres of ground, and well stocked with fruit. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to ALFRED MILLS, Esq., Morristown, N. J.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One-half mile from Poughkeepsie, embracing 23 acres of land, superior buildings, plenty of apples, cherries, pears, peaches, grapes and berries; soil richly manured and highly productive. For full particulars, inquire of HALL & JELLIFFE, No. 166 Centre row, West Washington Market, New-York.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7½ acres of land, carriage house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME country residence at Flushing, L. I.; good two-story dwelling with wings attached; carriage house, granary and barn, and about 24 acres of rich land, the whole well adapted for a genteel family. Daily communication with New-York by 10 trains and 2 boats. Address HENRY G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WHITE Plains, a modern built two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with all necessary out-buildings; one hour's ride by railroad from 31st-st. Inquire of L. MILLER, White Plains, or E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., New-York. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Tarrytown, double two-story, basement and attic house, barn and carriage-house, five acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden, extensive view of the Hudson, one mile from the depot. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Gas office, 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—Thirty-five miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad, a two-story cottage, with lot 80x150 feet; wood and chicken houses; apples, pears, currants and all small fruits; near stores, schools, churches, &c. Price, $1,600. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE DEPOT AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, a delightful country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land. House handsomely situated, nearly new and in order. A fine garden, with grapery, and a choice variety of fruit. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN RYE, NEAR THE depot, two pleasant residences—the one, a large double house; the other, a house of medium size; each with outbuildings, &c., all complete, and ample grounds. Rent, $750 and $425. Apply to J. E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence of 3 acres, under good cultivation, three miles from Jersey City, in New-Jersey; house large and roomy, good outbuildings, fruit, water, &c. Terms easy. R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—ONE HOUSE WITH 17 rooms; gas and water; first class; one acre of land, all sorts of fruit; stable for four horses. Other property to let and for sale. Inquire at No. 20 Pine st., Room No. 13, any day about 12 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE, IN good order, containing 22 rooms, with garden, fruit trees and 10 acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres, situated on Staten Island, near the landing. Apply at No. 53 Whitehall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two story double house and lot; price $4,000; rent $300. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, Address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

A TASTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—NEAR A Station, and within an hour of the City. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME HOUSE and lot on Ashburton-av., house 24x32 deep, lot 50x200; house two story, attic and basement, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, contains nine rooms, coal and sauce cellars; shade and ornamental trees, and choice fruit in abundance; small barn in rear of lot; high ground, good neighborhood, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooks the entire village; said place fifteen minutes walk from depot; price, $5,000, part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to Mrs. DE VOE, the owner on the premises; or to ACKERMAN & DEYO, Grocers, corner Broadway and Dock-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED—An elegant and commodious brick mansion, well furnished, ample grounds and stabling, garden with flowers and vegetables, abundance of fruit, ice-house filled, and the whole in excellent order; good bathing and fishing; bath-house on the premises. Location, Throgg's Neck, East River, three minutes' walk from steamboat landing. Will be let for the Summer, to a responsible tenant. Apply to A. S. UNDERHILL, No. 69 Wall-st., or AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Within 10 minutes' ride of depot at Paterson, N. J., a large villa in the Italian style, with tower, &c., complete, with every convenience and modern improvement, delightfully situated, entirely new, and commanding an extensive landscape view of city and river. The Paterson market is one of the best in the country, and only ¾ hour from Chambers-st. Ferry, and cars every hour, day and evening. Apply to H. W. MERRILL, Market-st., Paterson, or SIBERIA OTT, No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—About 12 miles from this City by railroad. Three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, fine garden, good pasturage, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c. House in excellent condition, contains 12 rooms, beside kitchen, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORWALK, CONN.—One of the most desirable locations in this village, situated on the hill at the head of the harbor, and commanding a fine view of the same; on said premises are a large barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of Mr. M. O. BANKS, No. 418 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. A. MALLORY.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable cottage residence, with about 10 acres of land, one hour and ten minutes from the City, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad. To any one wishing to reside in a perfectly healthy locality and do business in the City, this is a most favorable opportunity for securing a home at a moderate price. Apply to
F. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
Or SMITH CLIFT, No. 102 Broadway.

OIL-PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART.—A French gentleman, long resident in the United States and having a large collection of old and costly paintings, by celebrated masters and many pieces of rare statuary, wishes to purchase a good dwelling or country place of about $15,000 value, and pay for the same in a selection from his catalogue of paintings and statuary, which will be found very rare. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late Benjamin M. Brown, at Mamaroneck, one hour's ride from New-York City, and 5 minutes' from New-Haven Railroad Depot, beautifully situated on Long Island sound; spacious house and outbuildings, about 10 acres of choice land, with almost every variety of fruit—all in good order. Apply to WM. H. IRELAND, on the premises, or Messrs. STANLEY & BROWN, No. 12 Front-st., New-York. Rent low, to a desirable tenant.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE OF 15 acres, 9 miles in New-Jersey, by Erie Railroad, good land, drained, subsoiled, &c.; nice cottage house, with large piazzas, views extended and fine, good barn, small fruits in plenty, nice brook of spring water, fine exposures for glass structures. Price, $6,500. Inquire of R. FURMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., a good stand for the boot, shoe and ready-made clothing business. Apply to JNO. JAQUES, Washingtonville.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

WANTED—IN A RETIRED PLACE, ONE MILE from a small village and close to the water—a country house, of about 10 rooms; must be at one hour's ride or sail from the City, and surrounded with shade-trees—good fishing and shooting. Address Box No. 2,797 Post-office.

## FARMS.

### A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,

A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FARM FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER Co., 125 acres; choice and productive land; excellent buildings, all in good repair; various and abundant supply of fruit; elevated ground, very healthy and without incumbrance. Price $16,750. Terms liberal. Sickness only cause of selling. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET NEAR TARRYTOWN—A farm of 15 acres of choice land, good house and carriage house, abundance of choice fruit; fine view; a beautiful building sight; only 1½ miles from the depot; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

## DRY GOODS.

### HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT NO. 11 WARREN-ST.
2,000 DOZEN BLACK JOUVIN
**KID GLOVES,**
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino.
JUST RECEIVED,
which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

### REMOVAL.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lutongs, Pougees, Seersuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Bandana, Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions ready March 10.

ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, and wishing to procure their $100 bounty, will bring their discharge and two witnesses of identity to the office of NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, No. 111 Broadway, first floor.

## TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

### TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKERS.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large room, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, 37 feet 6 inches by 90, on first floor, now occupied by the Home Insurance Company, and will only be let for Insurance or Banking purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The large mansion house, corner Clinton and Carroll sts., or to be rented for a first-class boarding establishment, the proprietor's family retaining some of the rooms. Also, four houses, brown-stone fronts, on Clinton-st., Nos. 245 to 251; also, two houses, brown-stone-fronts, on Second-place, Nos. 87 and 89. These houses have the modern improvements, rent $700 and water tax. Also, building lots on First-place and Carroll-st. Inquire of JOHN RANKIN, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or of John Rankin, Jr., No. 12 Wall-st., second story, front.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE WHOLE OR part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $95 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given immediately. Also, a 3-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS dwelling houses, containing all the modern improvements:
No. 295 2d-av., 4-story brick, $800.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $900.
No. 150 East 13th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $1,000.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $900.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story brick, $900.
Nos. 14, 15 and 16 Livingston-place, 4-story brown-stone, each $1,000.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story brick, $800.
Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $250 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished house on University-place, near 12th-st., will be let to a private family, as a first-class boarding-house, or be altered to suit any business requiring splendid show-rooms, being 30x60 feet on parlor floor, containing seventeen bed-rooms, and basement on a level with the street, paintings, mirrors and completely furnished. Rent, $2,250. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of
A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 Beach-st., on St. John's Park, thirteen rooms, basement and attic included. Also, the dwelling-house No. 70 Irving-place, near 18th-st., fourteen rooms; gas and water in each. Apply to DANIEL LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place; JOHN C. LORD & BROTHER, No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 246 MERCER-ST., NEAR Waverley-place, about 40 feet front, with a carriage-way leading to a stable in the rear. It can be used advantageously for a manufacturing business, in connection with which a store on Broadway can be had, if desired. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 532 7th-av.; the same will be let, furnished, to a family without children, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required; has all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Rent $1,050 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, three well-finished cottage houses, with gas fixtures; eight rooms each, fine yard, fruit trees, outhouse, &c.; facilities good for getting down town. Rent, $200. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 254 Pearl-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without children, three or four rooms; house located in Rivington st., north side, between Allen and Orchard; gas and Croton water, and in perfect order. Possession on or before 1st of May. To a responsible tenant would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 196 Chatham-square.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN confectionery establishment on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 25th-st., suitable for any first-class business, private hotel or restaurant. The dwelling part contains 19 rooms. G. A. KISSAM, No. 49 West 25th-st., or No. 30 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—THE BEST locality, without exception, above Union-square, being in the immediate vicinity of all the large up-town hotels. Splendid stand for a stationer, fancy goods, or any other business. Inquire of GUILLE & ALLES, No. 9 West 27th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, near the corner of 36th-st. and 5th av., four-stories, high stoop, brown-stone, size 25x55, new, with all modern improvements; rent $2,000. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-house No. 124 Waverley-place—3-story and attic. Rent, $800. Also, to let, the third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton, corner Dutch-st. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING, with the modern improvements, No. 227 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with stable and carriage-house, suitable for a gentleman or physician. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE property No. 747 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, running through to Mercer-st. Will be leased for a long term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE REAR BUILDING NO. 33 WEST 13th-st., to be occupied either as a private stable or for light manufacturing. Rent low. Inquire of D. THOMSON, No. 40 Stone-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, in good order, with gas and water complete. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply to H. FISHER, No. 5 Bible-House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 692 Washington-st., between Charles and Perry sts.; would accommodate two families; rent $400. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, Nos. 125, 127 and 133 Charlton-st.; hot and cold water, baths and gas. Rent $450. Apply to PATTERSON, KNAPP & CO., 529 Washington-st., near the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling No. 121 Charles-st. Terms to a good tenant $375. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of No. 13 Park-place. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 23 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

## STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors and one room on the fourth floor of the building corner of Duane, Centre and Reade sts. Light on three sides. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS, Centre, corner Reade sts.

TO LET, WITH POWER—SEPARATELY or together, two adjoining rooms on the fifth floor, extremely well lighted, and fitted for a large business.
JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO LARGE rooms, 50x100 feet, basement and first floor, corner 28th-st. and 7th-av., suitable for manufactory. Apply at No. 294 7th-av., or No. 259 Canal-st., up stairs.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

DESK ROOM WANTED—ON FIRST OR SECOND floor on Broadway, below Chambers-st., or Wall or Pine sts., west of William-st.; Wall, west of Pearl would do. The rooms must be light and pleasant. Address L. Y., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

## FINANCIAL.

### STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
For the Year 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assets 1st of January, 1862 | | $804,858 09 |
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Premiums and Charge for Policies | $207,044 19 | |
| Interest, Rents, Annuities, &c | 50,035 30 | 257,079 49 |
| | | $1,061,937 58 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Paid Claims by Death | $94,500 00 | |
| Endowments and other Policies Purchased | 18,696 37 | |
| Dividends and Profits Paid with Claims | 31,540 85 | |
| Reinsurance, Taxes, Commissions, Physician's Fees, Annuities | 20,460 23 | |
| Office Expenses, Advertising, Printing and Stationery | 20,672 28 | $185,869 73 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Cash | $24,658 73 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 474,250 00 | |
| United States Securities, ($162,000,) Cost | 153,327 50 | |
| New-York City Bonds | 20,000 00 | |
| Brooklyn City Bonds | 24,000 00 | |
| Real Estate in New-York and Brooklyn | 18,268 95 | |
| Due by Agents | 22,968 26 | |
| Loans on Policies | 79,022 37 | |
| Deferred Premiums | 49,419 94 | |
| Interest accrued or due | 10,152 10 | |
| Assets, 1st January, 1863 | | $876,067 85 |
| | | $1,061,937 58 |

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
LUTHER BRADISH,
JAMES SUYDAM,
JAMES MARSH,
JOHN J. CISCO,
ISAAC A. STORM,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,
JOSIAH RICH,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,
W. R. VERMILYE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
HANSON K. CORNING,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
EDWARD MINTURN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES GALLATIN,
JERE. P. ROBINSON,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
WM. M. HALSTED, JR.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
N. G. DE GROOT, Act'y. JOHN EADIE, Sec'y.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (residence, No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the Office daily from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M.

J. B. GATES, General Agent; JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT O. WILLCOX, and A. WHITNEY, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.

### IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL ........ $1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 85 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, } of St. Louis.
THOMAS ALLEN, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

### JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 11, 1859, that this Company will redeem on the 3d day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 3d day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, beginning at No. 121 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 146, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 155 to 162, inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 167, and Nos 170 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 3d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

### STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

### BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,082, and the net earnings were $121,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New York,—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON, }
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT, }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, }
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER, }

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., OF NEW-JERSEY, 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, of New-Jersey, will be held at the office of the Company, at Elizabethport, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., to authorize the increase of the Capital Stock.

The transfer book will be closed from the 10th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$130,000—Part at 5 per cent., balance at 6 and 7 per cent., for a term of years. Large sums preferred. We have some funds, which are required to be invested as above. For the lowest rate, the bond, as well as the property, must be A No. 1, and the margin on the property must be three or four times the amount wanted. Direct applications, with full particulars, may be addressed to care of Box No. 2,450 New-York Post-office.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

HAMPDEN BANK, NORTH CASTLE, bought until further notice, a fourth of one per cent. premium by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS now falling due, collected promptly by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD (genuine) STOCK, for sale by JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 50 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

### FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

### EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for three years from this date:

THOMAS RIGNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
JOHN J. CRANE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
MINOT C. MORGAN.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST.—Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17. (Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 2," PRIOR TO 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, March 12, 1863.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., has been declared and is payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, BROOKLYN, March 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of $3 per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS

### THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

### MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 2d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
s26-law6mF* Executors.

## FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

SHOW CASE.—A MIDDLE COUNTER SHOW case, 8 by 4 feet, 19 inches in the clear, plate glass, &c., for sale cheap at No. 15 Platt-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries bought for cash at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts and experienced medical care can be fully realized; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BARTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two front rooms in second and third stories, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 16 East 42d-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A front room to suit a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

## HARDWARE.

METALS.—TIN AND TERNE PLATES, CHARcoal and coke. Also, sheet-iron of all kinds, assorted numbers, for sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
No. 215 Water-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE FIRM OF JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS** was this day dissolved by mutual consent, WATSON A. BOWRON withdrawing from the business. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated at No. 204 Broadway, either of the parties signing in liquidation.

(Signed,) HENRY T. MOORE.
(Signed,) WATSON A. BOWRON.
(Signed,) GEORGE G. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the same name and at the same place. (Signed,) HENRY T. MOORE.
(Signed,) GEORGE G. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1863.

## MEDICAL.

### COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO. 3.

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

**ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE** complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

**SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully** consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

**MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN,** can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 127½ Liberty-st. and No. 4 3 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 2 4 Grand st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

**DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.** University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE** confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED** by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND** THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES** of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

**MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY** PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.** WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

**WOMAN'S INFALLIBLE PROTECTOR.**—Expressly for mothers. None others need apply. It conduces to health, happiness and long life. Address for circular, H. B. M., Station D, New-York City.

**R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA.** For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER** has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1863.

**THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS** of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street in a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, five feet northerly of house and lot number thirty-seven, thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of Doyer-street and Bowery, and to be in width fifty feet northerly therefrom.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, } Committee
PATRICK RUSSELL, } on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Street
DAVID FITZGERALD, } Openings.

## PROPOSALS.

### TO ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS AND OTHERS

Designs for National Currency Notes are hereby invited of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, to be issued under the Act of Congress authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863.

The designs must be National in their character; and none will be considered that have been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bond, certificate or other representative of value, and completed bills must all be of the uniform size of seven inches by three inches.

Designs must be for both the obverse and reverse of the note, and be susceptible of receiving upon their obverse the following legend: "National Currency, secured by the Bonds of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States," as well as the signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, together with the promise to pay of the association issuing the notes, signed by the President and Cashier thereof, and their place of redemption.

The reverse must be susceptible of receiving the following legend: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations, within the United States, except interest on public debt."

And, also, to have suitable tablets for imprinting the following synopsis of sections 57 and 58 of the Act authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863: "Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass, any imitation or alteration of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is, by the Act of Congress, approved 25th February, 1863, guilty of felony, and subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years at hard labor, or both."

Designs will be received until the 28th day of March, 1863, and must in all cases be accompanied by models, or illustrative drawings, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all that may be offered. For such designs or parts of designs as may be accepted, suitable compensation will be paid, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred dollars for each note; and the accepted designs will then become the exclusive property of the United States. The designs not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting them.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing dies in accordance with the designs; stating the cost of the completed dies, and the date at which they can be furnished; the Secretary reserving the right to accept designs or parts of designs and causing them to be engraved by other parties than those submitting the designs if he deems it for the interest of the Government to do so. In all cases the dies, and all transfers, or copies thereof, to be the exclusive property of the United States.

In the selection of designs, special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting and against alterations, as well as to suitableness for use as currency.

Proposals and designs must be inclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly indorsed "Designs and Proposals for National Currency," and will be opened on the 28th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock M. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City.

Flannel Sack Coats, lined;
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined;
Bootees, sewed;
Bootees, pegged;
Boots, pegged;
Boots, sewed;
Forage Caps,
Stockings,
Blankets,
Uniform Hats, felt;
Bed-sacks,
Regimental Colors, Infantry;
Felling Axes,
Felling Axe-handles,
Spades,
Canteens,
Drums,
Drumheads, batter;
Drumheads, snare;
Fifes.

Samples of which may be seen at this office.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state what quantities they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract, should one be awarded to the party making the bid.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Sack Coats,' 'Bootees,' 'Forage Caps,' 'Stockings,' &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1863.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for supplying the following articles of Stationery, viz.:

908 reams Foolscap Paper.
1,846 reams Letter Paper.
3 reams Folio Post Paper.
83 reams Wrapping Envelope Paper.
289 reams Note Paper.
3,343 sheets White Blotting Paper.
10,000 Official Envelopes No. 10.
400,000 Official Envelopes No. 9.
200,000 Envelopes, letter size.
1,200 Cap Paper Blank Books, assorted.
110 dozen Memorandum Books.
10 Letter Books for copying press, 10 quires.
117 dozen quart bottles Black Ink.
100 dozen pint bottles Black Ink.
40 dozen bottles Red Ink.
110 dozen papers Walkden's Black Inkpowder.
125 pounds Red Wafers.
660 pounds Red Sealing-Wax.
1,000 gross Steel Pens, assorted.
700 dozen Penholders.
7,000 Quills, No. —.
432 dozen Lead-pencils, black.
1 dozen each Red and Blue Pencils.
2 dozen Spools Red Tape.
888 dozen pieces Red Tape.
53 dozen Ink-Stands.
28 dozen tin Paper Folders.
7 dozen Erasers.
4 dozen Wafer Stamps.
2 dozen Water Boxes.
3 dozen Sand Boxes.
7 dozen bottles Mucilage, large.
3 dozen India-Rubbers.
10 dozen Rulers, round or flat.

All the above-mentioned articles to be packed in good, strong cases and delivered at such place as may be required in the City, at the expense of the contractor.

Samples of the articles may be seen at this office until the time for opening the proposals.

Persons offering to supply the articles will please indorse them "Proposals for Stationery."

The privilege of rejecting all bids is reserved.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

**$100.000 WANTED.—SEALED PROPOSALS** will be received by the undersigned, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of March 28, 1863, for any part of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and payable at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in the City of Chicago, in ten years from the first day of April, 1863; interest payable semi-annually.

At the time above mentioned (March 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.) the bids will be opened at the Supervisor's Room, in the Court-house, in Chicago.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Those making proposals will please state the size of the Bonds preferred by them.

The entire indebtedness of Cook County, exclusive of the above, is only Seventy-six Thousand Dollars, and a sinking fund provided for its extinction.

H. Z. CULVER,
PAUL CORNELL,
M. C. NILES,
AARON GIBBS,
Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors.
CHICAGO, March 6, 1863.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

**TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.**—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 19th inst. for Cut Stone for Fountain Basin on the Central Park, and for setting the same. Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above-mentioned. Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for Fountain Basin." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1863.

**VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO** carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

**COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES** and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

## AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHITE BEANS.

Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, March 14, at storehouse No. 69 Greenwich-st.:

1,278 barrels White Beans, (condemned;) have just been reinspected, and will be sold as four different qualities. Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order

Col. A. B. EATON,
A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, March 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JACOB B. JEWETT and THOMAS PARISH, executors of JAMES PARISH, deceased.

$33,000 N. Y. and Erie R. 4th Mtg. Bonds 1880.
$6,000 N. Y. and Erie R. 2d Mtge. Bonds 1871.
$9,000 Junction R., of Ohio, 1st Mtge. Bonds.
$2,000 Covington and Lexington R., 1st Mtge. Bds. 1867.
$6,000 N. Y. and New-Haven R. 1st Mtge. Bonds 1866.
$6,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. Bonds 1876.
$12,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. Bonds 1861.
$6,000 Hudson River R. 1st Mtge. Bonds 1870.

Shares.
78 Manhattan Gas Light Co.
78 Manhattan Gas L. Co. S.
133 Metropolitan Bank.
686 Phenix Bank.
51 Bank of Commerce.
10 Fireman's Ins. Co.
19 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
45 N. Y. G. L. Co. $50 each.

Shares.
101 North Amer. Ins. Co.
34 Manhattan Ins. Co.
44 Panama R. Co.
24 N. Y. Life & Trust Co.
50 Pacific Mail.
1 Lyceum of Nat. History.
4 University of New-York.

Pew No. 84, ground floor, Presbyterian Church on University-place.

Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

### LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL,

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 29 MURRAY and No. 33 WARREN-ST.,
Will include in their sale,
THIS DAY,

A large and desirable line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Also, 1,000 DOZEN WHITE and MIXED COTTON HOSIERY, 300 DOZEN WHITE and MIXED COTTON HOSIERY, slightly damaged.

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock,
At Naylor's Storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st.:
About 300 Green Salted and Dry Hides, just arrived.
Also, 37 barrels Tallow.
Sale positive.
Terms Cash.
By order of
Col. A. B. EATON,
A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.—$8,000 WORTH** OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SPLENDID DECORATIONS AT PUBLIC AUCTION (WITHOUT RESERVE.) THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, being the entire contents of the superb and costly furnished residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The parlors, dining-room, chambers and nursery are beautifully furnished with everything appropriate for a fashionable residence, including a superb rosewood pianoforte; also bronzes, rich vases and etageres, and mantel ornaments that cost over $2,000; rich china, cut glass, silverware, cutlery, velvet, tapestry, and ingrain carpets; superb beds, mattresses and bedding. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

### ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD 7½ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made furniture, for account of whom it may concern. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

**MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE,** mirrors, carpets, Phelan billiard tables, fixtures and fittings of the Hotel Julian, by D. W. IVES & CO., on the premises known as the Hotel Julian, corner of 9th-st. and Broadway, THIS DAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock—The whole of the elegant furniture, fixtures and fittings of said hotel, comprising Brussels, ingrain and superfine carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, cornices, chandeliers, parlor suites, chamber suites, prime hair and other mattresses, blankets, &c.; pier and mantel mirrors, dining tables, china, glass, plated ware, cutlery, table and bed linen, &c., and all articles found in a first class hotel.

PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES—Two rosewood tables in superb order, made by this celebrated manufacturer, balls, cues and other fixtures. Bar fixtures, fittings, large safe, made by McFarland; counters, show cases, oval mirrors, framed paintings, engravings, &c. Also the usual culinary articles, signs, &c. The above goods are all in fine order, and afford a good opportunity for persons furnishing. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March, 19, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 3 and 5 West Washington place, between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., the entire contents of the above two houses, consisting in part of walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in hair-cloth; pier mirrors, etageres, rosewood 6½ octave pianoforte, mahogany lounges, rockers and chairs in hair cloth, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, straw and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, counterpanes, quilts, sheets, &c.; oak and walnut extension tables, dining chairs, lace and brocatel curtains, window shades, crockery and glassware, tableware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-street.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

**WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY,** March, 14, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, 1,000 Belgian muskets, in good order; one barrel rose gin, two barrels very old sherry, with other liquors now in our store: the whole to be sold without reserve. Also, at 12 o'clock, a two-seat top wagon, with moveable seat.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.—CARRIAGES, HARNESS,** &c. CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at auction SATURDAY, March 14, at the salesroom No. 53 Cedar-st., near Broadway, at 12 o'clock, a large assortment of coupes, top wagons, no-top wagons, single-seat Park wagons, second-hand buggies, &c.; harnesses, whips, blankets, &c., new and second-hand Rockaways, &c.

A. C. BAKER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. Rosewood, black-walnut and oak parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, paintings by eminent artists, silver ware, &c.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

**MILLER & KENNELLY WILL SELL,** at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., full lot. Sale positive.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

**LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.**—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS** from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.** Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.**—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the staunch steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

**NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS** leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers going north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

## COAL, &C.

**COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,)** genuine Lehigh and white ash Schuylkill; also, English Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. Prices as low as coals of like quality are sold for. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner Jane and West sts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lessee and Manager | WM. WHEATLEY. |

FRIDAY, March 13,
SATURDAY, March 14,
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
The celebrated American Prima Donna,
And the distinguished Artist,
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle of
SATANELLA;
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
placed upon the stage with every attention to
PERFECT ACTING,
SPLENDID SCENERY,
GRAND BALLET,
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
SUPERB MECHANICAL EFFECTS, &c.,
Each department having the advantage of
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS,
Insuring to all lovers of Dramatic Art
AN ENTERTAINMENT UNSURPASSED.
Monday, March 16, will be produced, (for the first time this season,)
The Grand Operatic Spectacular Drama of the
ENCHANTRESS,
with Miss
CAROLINE RICHINGS
in her celebrated character of
STELLA, THE ENCHANTRESS,
supported by the distinguished artist,
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
And an excellent cast.
THE GRAND BALLET,
Embracing the names of the acknowledged Queen of the Dance,
MLLE. ANNETTA GALETTI,
Mme. MARZETTI, Mlle. KATRINE, Signor RONZANI,
And a full Corps,
While every effort will be made to make the
MISE EN SCENE
Excel its former grandeur and beauty.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Director | MAX MARETZEK. |

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
When will be presented, for the first time by this company, Verdi's most popular opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
With the following unequaled cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Violetta | MLLE. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI |
| Alfredo | SIGNOR MAZZOLENI |
| Germont | SIGNOR BELLINI |
| Baron Douphol | SIGNOR COLETTI |
| Flora, Mme. Ficher \| Doctor, Sig. Muller \| Gaston, Sig. Rubio | |
| Conductor | SIGNOR J. NUNO |

The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, March 14, at 1,
SECOND GRAND GALA MATINEE.
ERNANI,
WITH ITS UNPRECEDENTED CAST.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
THURSDAY, March 19—Grand Performance in Brooklyn.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Director | MAX MARETZEK. |

SATURDAY, March 14, at 1 o'clock,
SECOND GRAND GALA MATINEE,
when will be presented, for the second time, with its
IMMENSE AND UNPRECEDENTED CAST,
Verdi's renowned Opera of
ERNANI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elvira | Mme. MEDORI |
| Ernani | Signor MAZZOLENI |
| Carlo Quinto | Signor BELLINI |
| Don Sylva | Signor BIACHI |
| Giovana, Mme. Ficher; Ricardo, Rubio; Iago, Muller. | |
| Conductor | Signor J. NUNO |

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.
NO RESERVATION OF SEATS.

### THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 14,
ARTICLE 213—OU LE MARI DOIT PROTECTER SA FEMME.
RISETTE LA MILLIONAIRE.
LES FUREUR DE L'AMOUR.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.
NEXT MATINEE FRANCAISE, SATURDAY, March 21.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK**—Twenty-first Season, 1862, '63. Fourth Concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1863. ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Mozart's Symphony "Jupiter;" Faust Overture, by Wagner; Overture, "Scherzo" and Finale, by Schumann and Concerto for the piano, op. 25, by Mendelssohn. SOLO PERFORMERS—J. F. Perring, tenor; Wm. Saar, piano, and F. Bergner, violoncello. CONDUCTOR—THEODORE EISFELD. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, April 8.

| FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $132 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 00 |
| FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. | |
| Chief Cabin Passage | $112 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 65 00 |

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

### STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, March 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

### FOR HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. GEORGE CORBETT,
Carrying the United States Mail,
Will sail as above.
From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of passage (in current funds) | $60 |

For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 4th of April. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

### M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

### FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway. to JOHN E. BODY.

### CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH-KEE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,** touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Saturday | M'ch 14 |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | Saturday | M'ch 21 |
| EDINBURGH | Saturday | M'ch 28 |

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $32 50 |
| First cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 35 50 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 50 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 50 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE** British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2. SATURDAY, March 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage money to Nassau | $45 |
| Passage money to Havana | 50 |

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begin at 7¾ o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE
But one of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
GREAT FAIRY PIECE,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
Introducing the popular Quartette and Chorus,
"THE PERFECT CURE,"
Sung by Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. Walcot, Sen., Mr. Raymond and Chorus,
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS!"
The song of the day, nightly encored.
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
In three characters.
MR. WALCOT, Sen.
THE ARAB GIANT, THE ARAB GIANT.
UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, SPLENDID SCENERY.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, 1863.
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
QUEEN LUCIDORA }
PAGE PITCHIN } ............MRS. JOHN WOOD.
ORIGINAL JACOBS }
LADIES, BEWARE.
MONDAY, March 16,
MISS LAURA KEENE
Will commence her
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT,
SUPPORTED BY HER GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY,
Who will appear in the Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

### WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,)
BENEFIT NIGHT
OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
NEVER ACTED HERE,
The renowned comedy, (with a great cast,)
SPRING AND AUTUMN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rattle | Mr. Lester Wallack |
| Sir Simon Slack | Mr. John Gilbert |
| Maj. Osmond | Mr. Reynolds |
| John | Mr. Parsloe |
| Mrs. Gen. Dartmouth | Mrs. Hoey |
| Mrs. Rattle | Mrs. Vernon |
| Clara | Miss Madeline Henriques |
| Jane | Miss Burnside |

MR. CHARLES FISHER and MISS MARY GANNON will (on this occasion) sing the popular comic duet, WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.

The programme terminating with the celebrated farce, (with an unequaled distribution,)
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Mathew Scraggs | Mr. Mark Smith |
| Tom Tape | Mr. Charles Fisher |
| Count Glorieux | Mr. John Sefton |
| Darrington | Mr. Parkes |
| Milton | Mr. Pope |
| Sally Scraggs | Miss Mary Gannon |
| Lady Scaggs | Mrs. Vernon |
| Poplin | Mrs. John Sefton |

SATURDAY, will be repeated, (third time,)
The
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN
AND
AMERICANS IN PARIS.

MONDAY, (first time this season,) the fine old comedy, THE POOR GENTLEMAN
BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. GEO HOLLAND.

TUESDAY.—(In consequence of the success of the first representation,) the BUSY BODY will be repeated.

WEDNESDAY.—(Second time,) CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.

THURSDAY.—In compliance with the request of hundreds, will be given, (seventh time this season,) the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with the standard cast of the establishment.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

To be repeated—"Money," "Love and Money," "Masks and Faces," "The Road to Ruin," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "The Youthful Queen," "Henriette Ernestine," and the "Little Treasure."

### WINTER GARDEN.

Open at 7¼; begin at 8; over at 10½ o'clock.
Last night but four of the highly successful engagement of
MISS MARY PROVOST,
NATURE'S GREAT DELINEATOR,
supported by the favorite young actor,
MR. L. P. BARRETT,
and the excellent company of this Theatre.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 13 and 14,
First time at this Theatre, the most successful drama, in three acts, entitled
PLOT AND PASSION;
OR,
THE MINISTER,
SPY AND
DECOY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mme. DE FONTANGES (gambler and decoy) | Miss MARY PROVOST |
| M. Desmarets (head of Secret Police) | Mr. L. Barrett |

WEDNESDAY, March 18,
Grand Complimentary FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance of MARY PROVOST.

### WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
MONDAY, March 16,
First time this season, the fine old Comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

**FOUR GRAND PANORAMAS ON THE** same night at Banvard's Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway—THE OHIO, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE WAR, and THE MISSOURI. Only 25 cents; children, 15 cents. EVERY EVENING, at 7¾. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

## LECTURES.

BROOKLYN
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MR. JNO. W. CARRINGTON
Will deliver an evening's entertainment on
ENGLISH POETRY,
WITH ILLUSTRATIVE READINGS
From minor poems of modern authors.
"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

**THE WONDERS AND MYSTERIES OF MAGNETISM.**—Prof. BRITTAN will give the nineteenth lecture of his present course, THIS EVENING, on *Electro-Psychology*, at Clinton Hall. A great variety of amusing and interesting experiments will be performed upon persons selected from the audience. Tickets 15 cts.

## INSTRUCTION.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.**—This Seminary has a most delightful and healthy situation on the west bank of the Hudson, two hours' distance, by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, from the City, and embraces in its course of study the highest English branches, Latin, French, (by best native teachers,) German, music, painting and drawing. It has also a thorough system of physical culture. For particulars address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

**MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.**—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weisse, (a Professor in the school.) No. 30 West 15th-st.

REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mercer-st. Church.

**SUMMIT SEMINARY, SUMMIT, N. J.**—A family boarding-school for twenty-five boys. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal; Rev. GEO. N. SLEIGHT, Rector. Circulars may be obtained at Ivison, Phinney & Co.'s book-store, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., or W. D. Smith's, No. 1 Ann-st.

**COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.**—Prices unchanged, Com. Eng., with board, &c., $40, 14 weeks. Competent teachers in every department (both sexes.) Term opens March 27.

R. C. FLACK, A. M.

**ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF** Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 14 weeks for $47. Term opens April 17, (both sexes;) 14 teachers; 60 Cadets in Military Department; superior Commercial College. Write for the new catalogue.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

## TEACHERS.

**NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,** 713 Broadway, N. Y., (*established in 1857, by the undersigned,*) for representing and introducing TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS, PARENTS AND PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED, and *Educational Correspondents in every Town*—to supply vacancies, and aid in opening and transferring SCHOOLS.

RICE & ANDREWS.

**WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EX**perience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

**TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN THE FRENCH** Institute, Grand-av., near Fulton av., Brooklyn, a teacher for the English branches and mathematics. Apply, with testimonials, at the Institute, to-day, after 2½ o'clock, and to-morrow between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., or address PRINCIPAL, Brooklyn Post-office.

**AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH** teacher wishes to give instruction in his own language to French or Spanish gentlemen. Private lessons given when required. Also, lessons in book-keeping and mathematics. Apply to A. BOURSAND, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

**AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EX**perienced in teaching English, French, Latin, Italian and Music, desires a reëngagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 2,773 New-York Post-office.

**WANTED—IN A MILITARY SCHOOL, TO IN**struct in drill and military science, an educated instructor—a West Point graduate preferred. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

## MACHINERY.

**LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE.**—Shell five feet diameter, steam dome, 94 tubes, 3 in. diameter, 12 feet long; fire box, 6 feet long; 4 feet 9 inches wide; 3 feet high; has been used three months only; good as new. Inquire of STEVENS, BRO. & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st., New-York.

**PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED**—Boiler 10 to 16 horse power. Leave description and price, and inquire for purchaser at New-York *Argus* Office, No. 1 Park-place.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
the smallest, most beautiful and fascinating specimen of petite humanity, will be on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening, FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
the two together making by far
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Also to be seen,
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt.
Also,
MASTER ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOOT,
the little
HERO DRUMMER BOY,
HERO DRUMMER BOY,
HERO DRUMMER BOY,
the first to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh.
THREE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH,
with large Speckled Brook Trout, and other living Fish, swimming in the
CRYSTAL PONDS OF OCEAN AND RIVER WATER
in the Grand Aquarium. Also,
THE LEARNED MUSICAL SEAL, NED!
which plays tunes upon a musical instrument! THE GREAT ROARING BLACK SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMSON; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY; WAX FIGURES, &c.
In the Lecture Room, every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock, those wonders of the world, the
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS.
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS.
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS.
JUGGLERS, ACROBATS AND CONTORTIONISTS.
They will perform the most SURPRISING AND ASTOUNDING FEATS OF STRENGTH AND AGILITY.
After which, the ELEGANT COMEDY of
TIME TRIES ALL.
in which the entire company appear.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.
ON SATURDAY NEXT
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
The first commencing at 1 o'clock.

### IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON
MATINEE.
Grand Combination
MUSIC! POETRY!! AND THE DRAMA!!!
Expressly for Teachers, Pupils of Schools, and their Parents.
J. B BROWN,
Professor of Elocution,
Assisted by two of his pupils.
Miss SAIDEE A. COLE and Miss E. V. MURCH,
and
FATHER REED'S CELEBRATED QUARTETTE.
Consisting of Father Reed, Hanna Reed, Anna Goodall and Wm. P. Grier;
Pianist, Dr. E. K. COLE;
will give an entertainment at
IRVING HALL,
Corner 15th-st. and Irving-place,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 14, 1863,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Combining selections from the Poets and Dramatists, interspersed with Musical Gems by the above talented Quartette Company, who will appear in "Ye Antient Costume."
Tickets, 25 cents; pupils of schools, 15 cents.
Doors open at 1¼ o'clock, to commence at 2½ precisely.

### ON EXHIBITION,

PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL."
AT GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

### FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies | $10 00 |
| Single Tickets for a Gentleman | 5 00 |
| Ladies' Tickets | 2 50 |
| Minors under 15 years of age | 3 00 |

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond 58th-st. and 5th-av.

## DANCING.

### A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-avenue, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-street, Brooklyn.
Open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time.

## MUSICAL.

### WM. B. BRADBURY'S

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a

SPLENDID STOCK

of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advance from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED. WM. B. BRADBURY,

No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

### GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

### RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

**MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.**—Price $60 to $300 each. Written testimony from the most eminent organists and musicians of New-York City and elsewhere, that these are the best instruments of their class in the world, may be seen at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

MASON BROTHERS.

**F. C. LIGHTE & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS**—No. 421 Broome-st., second block east of Broadway. Mr. F. C. LIGHTE was the senior partner and only practical piano-forte maker of the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS. Pianos for sale and to let.

**A MAGNIFICENT 7½-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE** for sale; all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, fully guaranteed; made to order, cost $700, for $325, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS**—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

**PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE** pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, from $175 to $250. Also, durable second-hand pianos. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

**GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.**—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

## MEETINGS.

INAUGURATION
OF THE

### LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

A meeting of the League will be held at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing to the members of the League and to the public, that the meeting will be addressed by

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee,
Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana,
And other eminent advocates of the
LOYAL CAUSE.

The Committee particularly request the attendance of the loyal women of New-York.

Every citizen who desires to see the rebellion suppressed, the Union maintained, the Constitution preserved, and the honor of the national flag upheld at home and abroad, will be welcomed to this inauguration of THE LOYAL LEAGUE.

And will receive their badges of membership and tickets of admission to the Academy, without charge, on application at the Mayor's Office, City Hall; William Orton's office, 8th-av., corner of 14th-st.; and No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 13, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 13th, and SATURDAY, the 14th inst.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.
R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.

**VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.**—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on important business in relation to the clothes claims. Let all attend that live in this and adjacent counties.

By order of H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ISAAC M. PHYFE. ABM. DALLY, Col.

**NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.—THE** annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees, and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange Room, No. 17 South-st., on Monday, April 6, 1863. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

## STATIONERY.

### THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

### SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

# ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON AT PORTLAND.

## PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

## Desperate Battle, Lasting Nearly Eight Hours.

## The Russians Defeated and Driven Into Prussian Territory.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PORTLAND, Thursday, March 12.

The Canadian screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. BURGESS, from Liverpool afternoon of the 26th, *via* Londonderry 27th, arrived at this port at 3:15 this afternoon.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Globe* thinks that if [illegible]ntradiction between Mr. SEWARD and M. [illegible] exists in fact, one of the two Governments involved will have to demand a substantial apology.

The *Times* regrets that Mr. SEWARD finds it necessary to deny the humane act imputed to him by M. MERCIER, which would reflect credit on him, and at the expense of his (Mr. SEWARD's) veracity, it expresses the belief that Mr. SEWARD really did listen to M. MERCIER's counsels.

The London *Times* says the States which have been fighting so desperately to convert the American Republic into a single military monarchy, have all at once recollected that they are, after all, only members of a federation. Illinois and other States are taking steps which prove that their object is peace. Thus, at least, there appears a ray of hope. The States desire peace: and, finding a Federal Government unwilling to give effect to their desire, have superseded its action, and thus commenced the second stage of this tremendous American revolution for themselves.

Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, financial agent to the Confederate Government, had gone to Paris.

The Prince of Wales held his first *levée* on behalf of the Queen at St. James Palace, on the 25th ult., with great *éclât*. It was attended by about 1,700 of the nobility and others. Parliament did not sit that day, on account of the *levée*.

The American Minister was at the *levée*, but made no presentation.

The Princess ALEXANDRA left Copenhagen for England on the afternoon of the 26th ult., amidst an imposing demonstration. The houses were decorated. An immense crowd accompanied her to the railway station.

Prince ALFRED was progressing favorably on the 26th ult.

The official correspondence relative to the Galway contract has been published. It shows an unfavorable financial position. But the Directors undertook to remedy the Government's objection, by the issue of additional shares, thus increasing the assets.

### THE POLISH QUESTION.

A telegram from Kalowitz reports that an engagement took place between the insurgents and the Russians near Kutno, lasting nearly eight hours. The Russians were put to flight, and took refuge on Prussian territory.

It was stated that Cossacks, who were pursuing Polish fugitives on Austrian soil, had been pelted with stones by the people, and escorted back to the frontier. It was supposed that Austria would demand satisfaction for the violation of her territory.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article to show that fears of war are groundless—the understanding between France, England and Austria, caused by the Prussian intervention, being a sure guarantee of the maintenance of peace.

### FRANCE.

*Le Nord* says instructions have been sent to the French Legation at Rio, in a sense essentially sympathetic with Brazil in her difficulty with England.

The Bourse improved on the 24th, closing 69f. 55c.

### ITALY.

The Chambers had commenced to debate the loan question. Some speakers urged more independence of France.

The Italian Government has accepted the proposition of M. FELL, to construct a tunnel through Mount Cenis, subject to the consent of France.

### GREECE.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Assembly elected the Compromise Ministry yesterday. VALBI is President; SMOLINSE is Minister of War, and DIMITRI MACROCOVITA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday.

The Spanish Ministry have resigned. It is reported that NARVAEZ is forming a new Cabinet.

The Polish question is unchanged.

The Mayor of Liverpool has given a grand banquet to the Captains of the several American relief-ships.

## ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Our foreign files by the *City of Baltimore* furnish us a few items of interest in addition to those which we published yesterday:

### THE ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

#### SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS AND LETTER FROM J. STUART MILL.

The anniversary festival to commemorate the birthday of WASHINGTON, took place on Monday evening, Feb. 23, at St. James' Hall, London, and was attended by about 120 persons. The room was decorated with the Union flag, intermingled with the national banner of England.

The following letter from Mr. J. STUART MILL was read:

"BLACKHEATH PARK, Feb. 21.

DEAR SIR: Although I am prevented by pressing occupations from accepting your invitation to join you in celebrating the glorious memory of WASHINGTON, and the great work of liberation in which he took so important part, I am thankful for the opportunity afforded me of associating myself, if only by letter, with the principles and purposes which are identified with that illustrious name.

The prospects of the human race are so deeply interested in the success of the great experiment which is working itself out in the United States, that the lovers of freedom and progress in other countries feel whatever injures, and still more whatever dishonors, America, as a personal calamity. Foremost among all things which injure and dishonor a country stands the personal slavery of human beings. Rather than consent to the further extension of this scourge, the American people have voluntarily incurred all their present sacrifices: and because what was originally a war against Slavery has grown into a war for its extinction—[loud cheers]—my hopes for the future welfare and greatness of the American Republic were never so high as on this, to superficial appearance, the darkest hour in its history. I have the honor to be, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, J. S. MILL.

The Chairman gave:

"The Union," the chief instrument in bearing an infant republic on to prosperity and greatness. May the Union never be divided, and may it carry order, peace and new securities to liberty, with a higher civilization over every one of the rebellious States.

The toast was drunk with three times three, the band which was present afterward playing "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, who on rising to respond met with a very hearty welcome, said: Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen, in responding to the sentiment I feel in some degree embarrassed by the manner in which it has been associated with myself. If I was at home, as I was in the days to which you, Sir, have been pleased to allude, when I was a candidate for the office of President, without the chance of being elected, [laughter,] I should have liked nothing better as a theme to descant upon. But things are now changed very much; and I find myself placed, without any act of my own, in a situation in which, according to all the ordinary usages at least of the European world it would not be very proper for me to indulge in any very extensive or very hazardous talk. (Laughter.) I feel myself in a somewhat similar position to that of the Irishman who, having got somewhat exhilarated, said to himself, "Faith, it's not I, but somebody else." Standing in the position which I have now the honor to occupy, I feel that it is not I, but somebody else that is here, and therefore I hope you will be so kind as to excuse my not making a speech this evening. I should have been delighted to extend the subject in connection with the associations which the chairman has presented; but in a foreign country and in a foreign situation, feel myself to be as it were, in a straight jacket, and I would therefore rather decline the responsibility of speaking. [Hear.] But, before setting down, I may perhaps be permitted to make one remark connected with the sentiment to which I have to respond, and with an observation which fell from the Chairman in his opening address. You remarked, Sir, in effect, that Union and WASHINGTON went together—that the chain of connection between those two ideas are indissoluble. Never was there a remark made in relation to American affairs more true than that. [Cheers.] The Union was as much the work of WASHINGTON as of any mortal man. He devoted the whole of his efforts for years to the bringing about of the Union; he crowned it by accepting the situation which finally effected the completeness of the bond; and one of the last acts of his political life was, as you must all remember, that memorable legacy by which he enjoined his countrymen to keep the idea of the Union, as the ark of the covenant, ever sacred in their minds. [Cheers.] Yet I have heard it contended in some quarters that if WASHINGTON had been alive at this time he would have been found arming the rebels. The persons who talk in that way have little perception of the character and principles of the persons about whom they are speaking. [Hear, hear.] What! WASHINGTON stimulate a rebellion against the authority he had ever prized! For what? We all know what has been the object of the gentlemen who stimulated the present rebellion—it was to extend and perpetuate Slavery. [Cries of "True."] Would WASHINGTON have taken part in any such movement, when the very last act of his life, as his testamentary disposition shows, was the liberation of all his slaves? [Hear, hear.] I think, therefore, we may dismiss, with contempt, forever, the pretension that, under any circumstances, the name of WASHINGTON could have been associated with such a dishonorable and dishonest movement. Strange as it may be, it is yet perfectly true, that from this time forward the name and memory of WASHINGTON must be kept in reverence, and guarded with care, exclusively by the loyal portion of the Americans. It can never be regarded with admiration by those on the other side. [Cheers.] They have voluntarily abandoned all the glorious associations of their history; they have surrendered every point upon which the nation had previously fixed its eyes with pride; and they have opened for themselves a new career, whether of glory or of shame it is for posterity to decide. They must, at all events, look back with feelings of satisfaction on the past. The past was a pledge of freedom; their future is a pledge of Slavery, and between the two an impassable ocean will ever remain. It is, then, for us to cherish and cultivate, while honoring the memory of WASHINGTON, the glorious associations connected with the perpetuation of the Union. [Loud cheers.]

### THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The English journals are filled with details of the preparations for the marriage of the Prince of Wales which took place on March 10. The London *News* states that the household of the Princess of Wales has been determined upon, and that the principal parts will be filled as follows: Chamberlain—Lord HARRIS; Ladies of the Bedchamber—the Countess of Morton, the Countess of Macclesfield, the Countess DE GREY and the Countess of Carnarvon; Women of the Bedchamber—Hon. Mrs. BRUCE, Hon. Mrs. GREY, Hon. Mrs. E. COKE and Hon. Mrs. F. STONOR.

The bridal gift of the King of Denmark to the Princess ALEXANDRA is to consist of a copy, executed in gold and jewels, of the celebrated cross of Queen DAGMAR, which forms one of the chief attractions of the Copenhagen Museum of Art. The cross, which in the reign of CHRISTIAN V. was recovered from the grave of that ancient sovereign, is one of the earliest specimens of Scandinavian art, and in its curious combination of enamel and filagree work has been long regarded as a treasured heirloom in the family of the Danish kings. *The trousseau of the princess has been just completed by the united labor of 120 sempstresses.* The conduct of the work had been entrusted to Herr LEVYSOHN, a linendraper of Copenhagen. With the exception of the lace and some broderies, this portion of her highness' dowry is entirely due to Danish workmanship.

#### THE BRIDESMAIDS.

The *Court Journal*, which is, of course, authority in the matter, states that the ladies who have been honored by being selected as bridesmaids to the Princess ALEXANDRA are: Lady Victoria Scott, Lady Elma Bruce, daughter of Lord Elgin; Lady Victoria Hare, sister of Lord Listowel; Lady Georgiana Susan Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Agneta Yorke, daughter of Lord Hardwicke; Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of Lord Clarendon, Lady Victoria Campbell, Lady Theodora Grosvenor, Lady Ernestine Mount-Edgcumbe, and Lady Feodorowna Wellesly.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

The Prince of Wales' marriage continues the uppermost topic of home news. The pressure on the Lord Chamberlain's office for admission to St. George's Chapel is tremendous. The Press admissions have been strictly confined to the London journals, and it is stated, in reply to the crowd of applicants on behalf of provincial journals, that not a place remains available. The fourteen or fifteen reporters present will be accommodated in a portion of the organ loft, and only about six will have a really commanding view of the ceremony. The others will have to console themselves by their view of the procession it passes through the nave. Mr. FRITH, for the purpose of his picture, will be accommodated, I hear, as close as possible to the altar, so as to take in the whole scene.

### THE POLISH QUESTION.

#### THE DISPATCH FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

*From La Patrie.*

We are informed that a dispatch relative to the Affairs of Poland has been forwarded from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Baron DE TALLEYRAND, Ambassador of France at Berlin.

This dispatch is, we believe, dated the 20th of the present month, and is said to be conceived in terms as mild as they are friendly to Prussia, and it endeavors especially to point out, that by assisting to put down the insurrection in Russian-Poland, the Government of King WILLIAM would, *perhaps run the risk of arousing the aspirations of the other populations of Polish origin*, and that the latter might find themselves induced to make common cause with the insurgents of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

If our information is correct, the document, the general sense of which we endeavor to give, does not conclude with the usual request to leave a copy of it with M. DE BISMARCK, which takes from it the character of a regular official note.

#### THE CONVENTION BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

*From La France.*

The fact announced by the *Constitutionnel* responds to the expectations of public opinion, without, however, justifying any of those exaggerated statements which have been in circulation during the last few days.

It is evident that the Convention concluded between Prussia and Russia was of a nature to lead to such an understanding between the two great Western Powers.

We believe we may go still further than the *Constitutionnel*, and announce that *Austria appears inclined to share in the common view taken in this great question, and to join England and France.* As yet we must only look upon this move of European diplomacy as a wish to prevent the difficulties to which the Polish question might give rise.

The Governments exchange their ideas, their views, their counsels, as they ought to do under such important circumstances, so as to consolidate the general peace; and this solicitude of all the great Cabinets, far from causing anxiety in the public mind, appears to us, on the contrary, to be of a nature to reassure it.

If three Great Powers, like Austria, England, and France, succeed in coming to a common understanding for insuring a general interest and a principle of justice, that same union will be the best guarantee for the peace of Europe.

#### THE DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER.

The debate in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, already alluded to by telegram, is thus described by a letter of the 10th, from Berlin:

"The interpellation of Messrs. SCHULZE and CARLOWITZ, signed by 175 Deputies—whether a treaty had been entered into by the Prussian and Russian Governments with respect to assistance to be rendered by the former Power for the suppression of the Polish insurrection, and also regarding the contents of any such existing treaty—was brought forward in yesterday's Chamber, in consequence of the attempt made by the Polish Deputies to extract that information from the Ministry. On the question being put by the President, in the usual form, whether and when the Government would reply to the interpellation, M. VON BISMARK replied that it declined doing so, but alleged no motive whatever for his refusal. This caused great sensation in the Chamber. The debate that ensued was rather of local than general interest. WALDECK made a telling speech, and declared that *the whole civilized world would disapprove the loan of Prussian troops to assist in the perpetuation of Russian Absolutism.* The blood of Prussia's sons was not to be poured out to support an arbitrary policy in favor of a foreign Government. The system of the Bismark Cabinet was that of the Elector of Hesse, in the last century, who sold his subjects to be slaughtered in America. The speech was received with great applause, in which the galleries threatened to take part, and were therefore threatened if the offence were repeated. M. VON BISMARK protested that his feeling for the honor of Prussia was at least as strong as that of Deputy WALDECK. Dr. VIRCHOW declared it highly desirable that Government should reply by a negative to the statements that had obtained circulation and credence, to the effect that not only had the Prussian Government agreed to cross the Russian frontier, but that the Russians were to be allowed to cross that of Prussia, and to wage war against the insurgents on Prussian soil. The Chamber had a constitutional right to make inquiries on this head. He (Dr. VIRCHOW) expressed sympathy for the population of the Kingdom of Poland—a sympathy shared by the whole civilized world. The Government would have acted more wisely by counseling that of Russia to mildness toward the Poles than by entering into such a convention. M. VON BISMARK declared his disapproval of the idea of giving advice at St. Petersburgh. Such a step, he said, might easily lead to reciprocity; at which the Chamber laughed very much, probably taking the ambiguous remark of the Minister President as a *naive* admission that his Government did things which even Russia might be justified in denouncing.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

Innumerable paragraphs describing outbreaks at various points distant from one another demonstrate conclusively that the movement is a preconcerted one on the part of the Poles. The *Czar of Cracow*, in its issue of Feb. 17, describes one of the most important encounters as follows:

"In the Government of Lublin the principal bodies of the insurgents occupy the neighborhood of Dubienka. In the Government of Podlachia there only remains some small bands in the marshes near the River Ziwiec; the main body of the insurrectional forces have gone into Lithuania. The insurgents have again made their appearance in the Government of Plock, and particularly at Lipno. We have received circumstantial details of the combat of Siemiatyche. The affair lasted for two days. It commenced in the afternoon of the 6th, and the most severe fighting took place near the cemetery. The Russians had four pieces of artillery from which they sent forth showers of grape. The insurgent riflemen and those armed with scythes repulsed the attack. On the following day the Russians, having received reinforcements, recommenced the fight with great vigor. The insurgents were 2,000 strong. On the same day M. LEWANDOWSKI, the chief of the insurrection in Podlachia, arrived on the field of battle, and took the command. The insurgents in the camp of Wengrowo, commanded by SOKOL, remained on the other side the Bug. On the second day the Russians set fire to the town; but the struggle, nevertheless, continued until the evening, when the Poles retired in three columns. The Russians thought it less advantageous to pursue them than to rush into the town, where they committed the most frightful massacres. The insurgents lost about 200 men, and the Russians about 450 killed and wounded. The Russian pillagers sold in some of the towns the articles they had stolen in the places where they have murdered the inhabitants. At Radom a dragoon offered for sale a richly bound volume of the Psalms of David, for two roubles, but no one would buy it. Some soldiers also sold ladies' cloaks tinged with fur, pearls and other valuable articles which they had pilaged at Wonchotzk. Warsaw is tranquil, but plunged into deep gloom. There is not a family but has some of its members among the insurgents. Arrests and imprisonments continue. Official personages express astonishment at hearing any one speak of the massacres which take place in the provinces. In the town of Piotrkow the Russians have shot three officers, Poles by birth, who had gone over to the insurgents. Among them is one named RONDAWSKI."

#### STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

A correspondent of the *Star* writes from Cracow:

From a report published in St. Petersburg, it appears that at the end of last week there were nearly 83,000 Russian troops in Poland; large numbers have been marched in this week, so that the total at the present moment cannot be under 100,000. The cavalry numbers about 5,060, and there are 163 guns in the field. The Grand Duke issued, on the 14th, an order strictly enjoining on all Commanders the duty of preventing their soldiers from plundering or in any way injuring private persons not participating in the outbreak. Since the issue of the document, however, we hear of the country seat Count POLETIKO being ransacked, several of the inmates foully murdered, and the entire building burned to the ground. Almost contemporaneously, the same fate befel the castle of Count WALEWSKI, the brother-in-law of Count WIELOPOLSKI. In the case of a noble standing so near to the authorities, we need not be surprised at the report that the Grand Duke has ordered a Court-martial to try the offenders.

It has been reported for some days that disturbances are likely soon to break out in Finland. The Swedes, from whom the Czars took that province, are watching the struggle in Poland with the liveliest sympathy, and are quite ready to make use of Russia's difficulties to regain this ancient province, when the moment appears favorable for making the attempt. The Fins would be only too glad to rejoin the old friends from whom they were parted against their will.

Military law has been proclaimed in all the Governments immediately east of the Polish Kingdom—in Lithuania, in Volhynia and Podolia—in all which provinces the insurrection is spreading. These regions are at such a distance, that news seldom reaches us except through the official Press, and then it is of such a distorted character as to be worthless except as a datum on which to found conjecture.

#### QUAKER GUNS WHICH ARE NOT QUAKER GUNS.

The following curious fact is stated in the correspondence of the London *Star*:

"The scythes, which play so important a part in the hands of the insurgents, appear to be formidable weapons. They may be described as a sort of huge double-edged sabre. The Cossacks can do nothing against a band of insurgents whose front bristles with a line of these truly murderous implements. Your readers may have read in the telegrams that the Russians have taken several wooden cannon from the insurgents. The value of this statement may be gathered from the following fact: It is well known that in the Hungarian war Gen. BEM, finding it impossible to get metal artillery, invented a *species of wooden gun which requires no great art to manufacture.* The guns were fixed usually on any ordinary vehicle strong enough to carry them. *They cannot be fired more than five or six times, and after being used are thrown away as worthless.* The Polish insurgents have provided themselves with a number of guns of this sort. Three of them, having been already cast aside as useless, were found somewhere by the Russians, who of course immediately trumpeted forth to the world their capture of three rebel cannon.

#### GEN. DEMBINSKI IN THE FIELD.

*Correspondence of the London Globe.*

PARIS, Friday Evening.

Gen. DEMBINSKI's numerous acquaintances here learn from *Le Siècle* the truth of his departure and sudden appearance at the head of the revolt in Poland, thus adding a truly formidable feature to the movement. The veteran is now 74, and it is more than half a century since he helped to rout the Russians at Smolenski, (1812,) under BONAPARTE, in his march on Moscow. He fought under PONIATOWSKI at Leipsic, and figured in the front of the rising in 1830. The vigor he displayed in Hungary is of too recent memory to require indication; the whole conduct of the struggle cannot fail to devolve henceforward on his supreme guidance. We gather from the *Wanderer* that instances are by no means unfrequent of Russian officers transferring their services to the ranks of the insurgents, and effecting a similar transfer of stores and war supplies, a result which ALEXANDER HERZEN, in his *Kolokol*, had long prepared us for, and to which his spirit-stirring appeals have mainly contributed.

### THE RISKS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

A Manchester paper has this interesting paragraph:

"It is currently reported in Manchester that the cargo of the *Princess Royal*, reported to have been captured by the United States blockading squadron, cost £100,000. It was principally held in shares of £1,000 each. Four leading firms took the risk in the first instance, and held £25,000 each. Some of this risk was afterward spread over a larger area, by the distribution of the £1,000 shares, and by subdividing these again into shares of £100 each; but still several of the original holders lose large amounts by the miscarriage of the venture, which it is understood was not insured, owing to the large rates now demanded for insurance on such speculations. Had the vessel run the blockade, it is estimated that her cargo would have realized half a million sterling. The cargo of another vessel is now being subscribed for in Manchester, but it is understood that upward of £20,000 is still wanted to complete her freight. Report says that the Manchester people generally have been unfortunate in their ventures connected with running the blockade. The emancipation movement in Manchester and the neighborhood is developing a strong sympathy with the Federal Government of the United States, which has been known to exist among the masses of the people all along, though, strange to say, it was slow in manifesting itself.

### COTTON FROM CHARLESTON.

*From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Nov. 24.*

Yesterday, the schooner *Ionian Belle* arrived in the Mersey, from Nassau, with 300 bales of Sea Island cotton on board. The cargo is consigned to Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., of this port, and was originally carried to Nassau by the blockade runners.

### Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of the week have been 24,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 7,000 to exporters. The market opened heavy, but subsequently advanced 1½d. on American and closed at an advance of ¼d.@½d. on the week; for other descriptions the market has been irregular, with a decline of ½d.@1d. The sales on Saturday were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans | 25½d. | Middling Orleans | 22d. |
| Fair Mobile | 24½d. | Middling Mobile | 20½d. |
| Fair Uplands | 23½d. | Middling Uplands | 20½d. |

The stock in port amounts to 413,000 bales, including 61,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has an upward tendency. Wheat heavy, and declined 2d. Corn dull, and declined 3d.@6d.

PROVISIONS—The market is flat, but quotations are steady.

LONDON, Friday.

Consols closed at 92⅞@92⅞ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England was increased £125,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Railway 45; Illinois Central 41; New-York Central Railway 70.

## LETTER FROM MR. THURLOW WEED.

### The Relations of Horace Greeley with the Rebellion.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In the response to the letter which you gave to your readers yesterday, Mr. GREELEY says:

"The personal assaults of Mr. WEED are of little consequence, because of his utter recklessness of truth. He says, for instance, that I '*invited* the Cotton States to withdraw from the Union'—a lie—that I, 'in the darkest hour of the war, traitorously proclaimed that we must put down the rebellion in sixty days, or make peace on the best obtainable terms'—another lie—that I 'conspired with VALLANDIGHAM'—and so on to the end of the chapter. The man is utterly blind and mad with hate of those he has betrayed and deserted."

In proof of my charge that Mr. GREELEY "*invited* the Cotton States to withdraw from the Union," I offer Mr. GREELEY himself as the witness:

*From the Tribune of Nov. 9, 1860.*

If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. * * We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measure designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.

*From the Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.*

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.

*From the Tribune, Feb. 23, 1862.*

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.

On the 9th of November, 1860, Mr. GREELEY not only vindicated the "right" of the Cotton States to leave the Union, but said that he would "*resist all coercive means to keep them in it.*"

On the 26th of the same month, he not only said that he thought the "Cotton States" should be allowed "to withdraw from the Union," but objected to the use of "force" to preserve that Union.

On the 23d of February, 1862, he declared that when the Southern people become "alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it," he would "do his best to forward their views."

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. GREELEY not only *invited* the Cotton States to go out of the Union, but *insisted* that they should be permitted to go, adding that he "would do his best to forward their views."

At whose door does the "lie" rest? In one particular, Mr. GREELEY has kept his word. He *has* done "his best" to get the Slave States out of the Union, and to *keep* them out. His great but baneful influence has been potent in *uniting* the South, and in *dividing* the North.

Again, as to his saying, in the darkest day of the war, that we must put down the rebellion in "sixty days," or "make peace on the best attainable terms," I summon Mr. GREELEY into Court as a witness:

"*If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels—if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the nation shall ever be squandered in fruitless efforts—let us bow to our destiny, and make the best attainable peace.*

Though *ninety* instead of *sixty* days were given the Government to conquer the rebellion, before "bowing to our destiny" and making "the best attainable peace," yet his argument was that the battle then imminent under the auspices of Gen. BURNSIDE, would be decisive. His language was that in the conflicts then daily apprehended, we must either "whip" or be "whipped," and if "whipped," we must "bow to our destiny."

Mr. GREELEY, however, did not abide his own time for his country's humiliation, for he rushed immediately into correspondence with the French Minister and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for "the best attainable peace."

Finally, upon this point, Mr. GREELEY's position is:

*First*—He defended the "right" of the Cotton States to dissolve the Union.

*Second*—He declared that if they chose to avail themselves of that "right," any attempt to restrain them would be "contrary to the ideas on which human liberty is based."

*Third*—That he would "*do his best to forward the views*" of Slave States "anxious to escape" from the Union.

*Fourth*—That if our Government, "*at the end of three months earnest fighting,*" failed to subdue the rebellion its duty would be to MAKE THE BEST ATTAINABLE PEACE.

Now, I assert unhesitatingly, that for the expression of sentiments less disloyal and unspeakably less mischievous, (for Mr. GREELEY's disloyal utterances reached and influenced hundreds of thousands,) fifty men have found themselves in Forts Lafayette and Warren. His craven, treacherous signal thrown to the enemy, encouraging them to perseverance for "three months," after which we should "bow to our destiny," will cost us thousands of lives and millions of treasure.

It is known that, comprehending, as early as December, 1860, both the certainty and the formidable character of the rebellion, I endeavored, if it could not be averted, to at least narrow its boundaries. On this point Mr. GREELEY says:

"Mr. WEED's personal supervision—his editorial associates, even so early as the last of 1860, or the first of 1861, having felt constrained publicly to disclaim all participation in or sympathy with Mr. WEED's amazing support of Senator CRITTENDEN's so-called Compromise, which involved a surrender by the Republicans of the main distinguishing principle for which they had ever contended."

I was earnestly in favor of a proposition which the loyal members of Congress from the "Border States" agreed upon, and which would have *tied* those States to the Union, thus narrowing the rebellion to the Gulf and Western Mississippi States. And I as earnestly urged, in the formation of the President's Cabinet, the selection of two of its members from North Carolina and Tennessee, so that from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, the Southern line of those States would be the frontier of rebellion. These two objects, with all the advantages resulting from them, were defeated by Abolitionism. For the long train of disasters and horrors that followed, to the bereaved widows and orphans whose sables darken the land, and to the battered forms and broken constitutions of the thousands who are to drag out their existence without legs or arms, the Greeleys, Sumners, Phillips, &c., &c., are largely responsible.

But Mr. GREELEY dreads as the worst calamity, an "*infernal compromise whereby this whole country, bound hand and foot, shall be delivered over to the accursed Slave Power.*" And yet, what is Mr. GREELEY driving at but an "infernal compromise?" What but an "infernal compromise" was the object of his letters to M. MERCIER and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM? What but an "infernal compromise" is "the best attainable peace?" Is Mr. GREELEY demented, that he involves himself in such contradictions and absurdities?

I would not obtrude Mr. GREELEY or myself upon the public attention for any mere personal reason. I follow him up because he has held and abused a mighty power. His teachings have diseased the popular mind. His journal has perverted the judgment and misled the sympathies of the nation. His insolence has shaken and his threats paralyzed the army and the Government. It is time that an engine so potent for evil, driven by ambition, revenge and fanaticism, should be either "switched off," or deprived of its motive power. The New-York *Tribune*, in first encouraging rebellion; in then aggravating its horrors, laboring steadily to unite the South and divide the North; and now, when courage and fidelity are more than ever needed, in demanding "the best attainable peace," has done quite mischief enough.

The good and loyal men of New-Hampshire, by "minding their own business," leaving "new channels" and "one-idea" speeches out of the canvass, have saved that State. The same measure of wisdom and patriotism will save Connecticut.

Let such results, while they rebuke Abolitionism, also teach the Democracy that to be successful they must be loyal. When their opposition to the Administration carries them, as in Connecticut, to the extent of sympathizing with rebellion, the people will not go with them. The party which, when its country is involved in war, falls into the error of the Federalists in 1814, digs its own grave. "*Our country—right or wrong,*" as given by Commodore DAVID PORTER, is the sentiment to which patriotism responds.

Truly, yours, THURLOW WEED.

[Advertisement.]

#### NEWS FOR NEW-YORKERS.

SPRING APPROACHING.—KNOX means to do it. He has been busily engaged for weeks past, and his preoccupied mind convinces us that the result of his thought and labor will be the production of the handsomest Spring Hat ever seen. Wait and see. His present stock affords the opportunity for immediate purchases, but the town at large will not rush to his store, No. 212 Broadway, until his Spring Hat is announced as "now ready."

[Advertisement.]

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP!—Young men, be warned in time; supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers and bowel complaints. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 218

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Spring Number, with elegant novelties and beautiful designs for the Spring fashions, now ready. Every lady, milliner and dressmaker will be delighted with this magnificent number. Now ready, and sold everywhere at 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

#### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Eagle, from Havana.*—F. P. Almeyde, E. Dupre, H. Russell, C. C. Adams, R. Gorin, A. Hernandez, T. R. Webster, P. Berges, L. F. Durfouny, Mrs. A. Intropide, R. Schulze, George Hardinge, C. W. Lyman, E. B. Watson, Miss E. Hannington, E. T. Russell, Jr., G. Clark, Miss J. M. B. Ewan, C. F. Pond, W. P. Ward, G. B. Hause, R. Patrick, G. W. Beers and lady, W. H. Stewart, M. G. Evans, N. C. Trowbridge, Mrs. C. J. Osborn, child and servant, M. N. Forney, O. Peters, L. A. Sykes and lady, J. F. Alfonso, George Tucker, lady and child, L. Beckel, E. Husell, A. Bigland, Mr. Latin, M. A. Herrera, Capt. W. H. Peace, H. N. Winant, H. Held, M. Solis, Mrs. C. Charbe, T. Sena.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 15 | Sun sets.... 6 04 | Moon sets.... 1 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 04 | Gov. Island. 2 53 | Hell Gate.. 4 15

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 12.

### Cleared.

Steamers Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, William Dalzell; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Emerald, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool, William T. Frost; Marietta, (Aust.,) Valluschig, Antwerp, Holmboe & Balchen.

Barks Fortitude, (Br.,) Booth, Glasgow, Murdoch & Smythe; West Wind, (Br.,) Allen, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bros. & Co.

Brigs Lisette, (Dan.,) Sprewn, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; St. Mary, Durham, New-Orleans, Hedding; (Norw.,) Lange, Marseilles, Holmboe & Balchen; Orion, Meinnes, Bermuda, Fynes & Smith; La Favorita, (Dutch,) Laguayra and Porto Cabello, J. Foulkes' Sons; Louisa, (Br.,) Haines, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Clara Pickens, Rich, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Wallace Peck, Wallace, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Jessie, (Br.,) McDougal, Rio Grande del Sur, Brett, Son & Co.; Panther, Clark, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett; Reindeer, Norton, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett; John Wesley, Cooper, Wellfleet, Mass., Crowell & Paine; N. W. Smith, Boyd, Washington; C. F. Young, Packard, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Cummings, Beaufort, Miller & Houghton; Phantom, (Br.,) Wicks, Antigua, G. & F. Knox & Co.; Smithsonian, Davis, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Ann Eliza, Krabel, Gloucester, H. C. Fisher, New-Haven, Glover, Washington, L. Kenny; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; Hattie Low, Mumford, Berlin, Md., A. C. Havens; Matilda, West, Santa Martha and Cartagena, M. J. de Fumarejo; Lottie, Hammond, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; W. T. Conquest, Luce, New-Haven, Thos. Dunham.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, L. Kenny.

### Arrived.

Steamship Douro, (Br., of Liverpool, prize,) in charge of Acting Ensign Theodore F. De Luce, captured by the U. S. gunboat Quaker City, off Wilmington, N. C.

U. S. gunboat Quaker City, Commander James M. Frailey, from Port Royal and Charleston Bar March 8.

U. S. steam transport Mary Sandford, Morrill, Port Royal 80 hours, with passengers and U. S. mails to Adams Express Company. Has had strong N. E. winds since leaving Port Royal.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Barge Alice, Meekins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Carl, Alten, Havre 54 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. March 9, lat. 40 19, lon. 69 37, passed a brig-rigged British steamer.

Ship Montebello, (U. S. transport,) Henderson, New-Orleans 11 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Julia Cobb, (of Bucksport,) Staples, Malaga Feb. 1, passed Gibraltar Feb. 3, with fruit to R. P. Buck & Co. Had strong westerly gales on the passage; lost fore yard and split sails.

Bark Lucy and Paul, Sachs, Dublin 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, stove bulwarks, split sails, etc.

Schr. John Wesley, Hooper, Elizabethport, for Wellfleet.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Ship Monte Belle, from New-Orleans; bark Montezuma.

### Sailed.

Ships Catharine, Robert Cushman, Roger A. Hiern, Templar.

Barks Cienfuegos, Fenelon, Jane Isabella, Meridian.

Brigs J. R. Fevins, Henry Thackery, Julia E. Arey, West, Wm. Creary, Abbie Lawrence, Romance, Princess Alice.

Schooners Dream, (Br.,) Golden Fleece, Florence, and many others.

Steamers George Peabody, Ellen S. Terry, Virginia, Manhattan, Massachusetts.

### Miscellaneous.

HONOLULU, Jan. 20.—The ship Zingari, from Puget Sound with lumber, for Valparaiso, came into this port leaking, and after receiving the necessary repairs, sld. March 6.

The New Granadian brig Leopard, from Puget Sound, is here leaking badly. The Captain is waiting order fm. St. Thomas.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—The schr. Cartagena, with a cargo of oil, cordage and machinery, from New-Bedford for Philadelphia, is ashore near Burton's Reef, on the rocks, and lies in a bad position. Assistance has been sent to her.

BATAVIA, Jan. 13.—The ship Pioneer, Capt. Montgomery, lost on a reef about 15 miles from Camman Islands, Java Sea, was from Manila for England, with a cargo of hemp and sugar. The master and crew reached here to-day, and from what Capt. M. reports, she will prove a total loss.

The Br. steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool, has on freight 825 bales of cotton. The City of Baltimore brings 369 bales.

The brig George Harris, French, hence for Key West, when lying at anchor in the North River, was run into by the schr. Buena Vista, of Taunton, carrying away bowsprit, head rails, etc. The schooner received but little damage.

The Br. schr. Orienta, of Digby, N. S., Dolly, hence for Kingston, Jam., when going down the lower bay, came in collision with a ship at anchor in Quarantine, carrying away bowsprit, etc., returned to this City for repairs.

The Keokuk, (iron-clad,) sailed from the lower bay yesterday, 11th, at 4 P. M. Of all the vessels of this description yet built, this one shows the greatest speed. She steamed from abreast of the fort on Governor's Island, to the Narrows, in one hour, a distance of [illegible] miles, and after getting to sea, left her convoy, the gunboat [illegible], far behind. Mr. WHITNEY, her builder, proceeded in her.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 12.—Ship Old Dominion, from Liverpool, for Boston, put into Provincetown this afternoon leaking and with loss of main and mizzen topmasts, rudder-head, etc.

### Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

*Arrived from New-York*—Saxonia, at Hamburgh; Julia, Onesipherous, Carolina, Elizabeth, and Volunteer at Deal; Carrier Dove, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Philadelphia*—Rosara, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Pioneer, from Manila for Liverpool, was lost at the Island of Kasmion, no date. Ship Samue Watts, from New-York for Liverpool, foundered—crew saved.

[PER ANGLO SAXON.]

*Arrived from New-York*—Albis, at Hong Kong; Nubia, in Straits of Lunda; Ellen, at Bremerhaven; Gen. Newell and Cheltenham, at Havre; Pennsylvania, at Galway; Annie Fry, at Sligo; Emblem, Pilot Fish, Patriot, Gen. McClellan, Arab, and Clarissa Currier, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Boston*—Wild Gazelle, at Shanghai.

*Arrived from Portland*—Omega, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from San Francisco*—Sotus and Cyclone, at Hong Kong.

*Arrived from Hankow*—Steamers Fire-Cracker and Pembroke, at Shanghai.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

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ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

*To Restore Grey Hair*

TO

*Its Original Youthful Color*

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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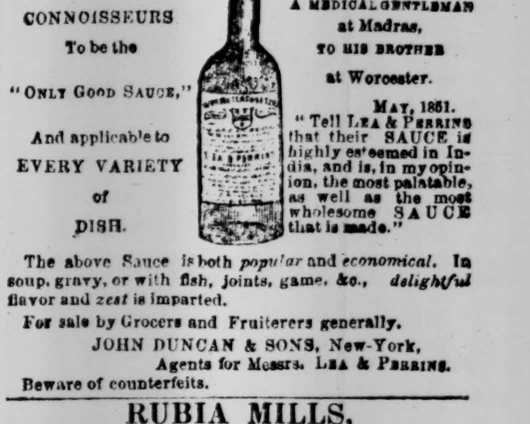
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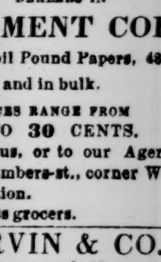

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MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

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TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

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For sale by first-class grocers.

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SAFES,

(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)

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Warranted superior to any other Safes.

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SAVE YOUR MONEY.

BUY EAST INDIA COFFEE, at 20c. per pound, Certified by Dr. Chilton to be free from deleterious ingredients and conducive to health.

The original "BUCKEYE FLOUR," a double Extra Family Flour, unequaled in strength, sweetness and lightness.

PRIME CITY-CUT SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 10½c. per pound.

Best Oolong and Hyson TEAS, of exquisite flavor, from 60c. to $1 25 per pound, &c., &c.

PEOPLES' PROVISION STORE,
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BY REQUEST OF THE SHIPWRIGHTS' SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL ASSOCIATION,

JEROME BUCK, Esq.,

Will deliver a lecture on the life and character of HENRY ECKFORD,

At Irving Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—A very desirable country residence at Dobb's Ferry, with fine river and inland view. The house is well built, and has the modern improvements; the grounds surrounding it are well stocked with grafted fruit trees, fine grapery and small fruits of every variety, shade trees, &c.; also good stable and carriage-house. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine st.

THE LADIES OF THE BETHANY MISSION Sabbath School will hold a Fair and Festival for the benefit of the school, at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th av., between 20th and 21st sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 13. Doors open at 5 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; wages $6. Apply at No. 748 Greenwich-st., near Hammond.